



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

Paris, Monday, June 5, 1995

Nn. 34,918

## Interest Rates May Drop to Protect the Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The cost of money is headed lower, according to leading analysts, who predict that interest rates in the United States, Germany and Japan will likely be cut in the weeks ahead.

"Coordinated interest-rate reductions are the only solution that both protects the dollar and stimulates flagging global growth," said Andre Drobny, an analyst at CS First Boston in London.

It is a conclusion that many analysts share following the watershed events of last week that saw the Federal Reserve Board lead a cohort of central banks to support the dollar at a time when it was not under attack.

"The Fed, and the Treasury behind it, have shown that they care," observed John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers in London. The maneuver dispelled the notion that benign neglect of the dollar's international value was official policy.

The timing of the intervention was significant, proceeding by one day the U.S. employment report for May showing a stunning loss of 101,000 non-farm jobs. Analysts said the report increased the likelihood of an imminent cut in U.S. interest rates.

The data on jobs, coming after a series of reports indicating that growth is slowing sharply, "erased at a stroke fears of inflation and expectations of a strong rebound in activity later this year," said Malcolm Roberts, an analyst in London with Union Bank of Switzerland.

However, "weak economic data means a weak dollar," warned Ronald Leven at J.P. Morgan in New York. The only reason the dollar did not fall apart on the news, he added, was the fear of renewed intervention.

Another reason for the dollar's relative buoyancy was that currency speculators rarely attack before a weekend, especially a long one that will see much of continental Europe closed on Monday. But even intervention cannot prevent

See RATES, Page 7

## Officials Play Down Chances of U.S. Troops Having Role in Bosnia

Serb Chief Insists On a Pact Before Hostage Talks

Dole Supports Softer Clinton Commitment

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serbs, has indicated that he will not give any information on an American pilot or 257 United Nations hostages until NATO renounces the use of air strikes in Bosnia.

At the same time, the Bosnian Serbs again increased pressure on Sarajevo on Sunday, killing four people and wounding eight with a shell fired into the Dohrinja section of town.

The shell landed close to the entrance to a tunnel under the airport that provides the Bosnian capital's only tenuous link with the outside world.

Major Myriam Souchak, a UN spokeswoman, said Sunday that General Mladic was insisting he receive a guarantee that no further air strikes would take place before saying anything about the pilot or the release of the UN hostages held by the Serbs.

"General Mladic made clear that until he has a meeting with the commander of United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia, General Bertrand Janvier, and until he receives security guarantees, there will be no further hostage releases and no information on the pilot," she said.

The F-16 pilot, who was flying a routine NATO monitoring mission over Bosnia when his plane was downed by a Serbian missile near the northern town of Banja Luka, has been missing since Friday.

Bosnian Serb television has shown videotape footage of the wreckage of his plane, but NATO officials say the images are inconclusive.

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said there was no evidence that the pilot had succeeded in ejecting, according to news agency accounts.

UN military experts here were increasingly skeptical that the pilot was alive.

"If he were alive, we believe the Serbs would have shown him by now," an official said.

General Mladic's demands, made in a telephone conversation late Saturday night with Brigadier Cees Nicolai, the chief of staff of UN forces in Bosnia, amounted to a stern challenge to the American and Western European governments. They have said negotiation with the Bosnian Serbs is out of the question until all hostages are released.

"General Mladic was very clear: 'no' to everything until he has security guarantees," said Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward, a UN spokesman.

A UN official in Zagreb, Croatia, said it was not impossible that General Janvier would agree to meet General Mladic to

WASHINGTON — Facing intense domestic pressures, U.S. officials moved Sunday to clarify their fluid policy on Bosnia, insisting that there is little chance American troops will be needed and reassuring Congress that it will be consulted at every turn.

There was one important indication Sunday that the congressional backlash against President Bill Clinton's comments on the role of U.S. troops would subside. Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate and a candidate for president, said that he supported the narrower interpretation of the role of U.S. troops that Mr. Clinton outlined Saturday.

"We do have a NATO obligation," he said. Overall, however, the senator says he favors withdrawal of the United Nations peacekeepers and lifting of the UN embargo on arms shipments to Bosnia.

General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in a broadcast interview from Vienna that Western defense ministers' decision Saturday to create a rapid-reaction force made it unlikely that European allies would need U.S. troops as an emergency extraction force.

"This is not an eventuality that stares us in the face right now," the general said. Washington's United Nations ambassador, Madeleine K. Albright, declared that the mere offer of emergency U.S. assistance to NATO made European governments more "comfortable" about taking robust action in Bosnia to assist United Nations peacekeepers.

Both officials sought to make it clear that the assistance of American ground forces would be offered only if peacekeepers were in an untenable situation, only if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization requested help, only if the troops remained under NATO command and only after consultation with Congress.

Their voices were meant to second the policy shift signaled Saturday by Mr. Clinton when he spoke of this far narrower mandate for U.S. forces than he had outlined just days earlier.

The U.S. policy on Bosnia has recently had three distinct hues. For months, the White House had barred troops in Bosnia except to monitor a peace agreement or to withdraw United Nations forces.

But after UN peacekeepers were seized as hostages last week, the president offered ground forces to help NATO in "reconfiguring and strengthening" existing forces in Bosnia. Amid fierce criticism of this policy, the president said Saturday that U.S. ground forces would assist NATO only in emergencies to "extract" endan-

See CHINA, Page 7

See BOSNIA, Page 7

See POLICY, Page 7



A parasol protecting a Beijing policeman and plainclothes colleagues in Tiananmen Square on Sunday, the sixth anniversary of the crackdown on dissidents.

## Beijing Quiet, but Dissidents' Agenda Gathers Strength

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — From the confines of house arrest, Chen Ziming, one of the leaders of the 1989 democracy movement and who is now suffering from cancer, has defied police warnings and issued an open letter demanding the release of political prisoners in China and the rehabilitation of Zhao Ziyang, the former Communist Party chief.

In his first personal statement since he was paroled for medical treatment under pressure from President Bill Clinton in May 1994, Mr. Chen, 43, said he was undertaking a 24-hour hunger strike to commemorate the sixth anniversary Sun-

day of the military crackdown on June 4, 1989, that left hundreds dead.

The significance of Mr. Chen's open letter was that it punctured the campaign of intimidation Chinese authorities have waged in recent days to silence the most prolific outpouring of petitions that China's intellectuals and dissidents have dared since the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

The police have arrested more than 20 of the 60 or so intellectuals and dissidents who signed petitions this spring, among them a former student leader, Wang Dan, and a former university lecturer, Lin Xiaobo.

Thousands of Chinese policemen lined the streets of the capital on Sunday, surrounding both Tiananmen Square and the

sprawling university district in the northwest of the city.

Despite the high level of security, commemorations by students who participated in the confrontation six years ago flooded into China by electronic mail via the Internet, by fax and over shortwave radio broadcasts.

While the sixth anniversary of the military crackdown passed without any visible sign of demonstration in the well-policed streets, the petition movement this year has created the outlines of a substantive political reform agenda that is attracting support among a greater number of Chinese intellectuals.

The most striking evidence of greater internal pressure for political reform was

the petition on May 15 by 45 scientists and scholars led by Wang Ganchang, one of China's most senior physicists and designer of the country's first atomic bomb. For the first time, this petition attracted establishment figures who joined leading dissidents in calling for "the supervision of democracy" and tolerance for "independent public opinion" in China.

"That petition was very important," said Fang Lizhi, a leading Chinese dissident exiled in 1990. "It shows the economy is not the whole story in today's China."

For Mr. Chen and a group of his col-

See CHINA, Page 7

## A Foreign Critic Strikes a Chord in Japan

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — One might think that a scathing critique of Japan by a Dutchman who speaks only limited Japanese and has no college degree would sell here about as well as a primer on styling blond hair.

But "The System That Makes Japanese Unhappy," by Karel van Wolferen, has become a best-seller in Japan, with 240,000 copies in print so far.

The sales may be a tribute either to Mr.

van Wolferen's perspicacity or to the masochism of the Japanese public.

Or perhaps Mr. van Wolferen is right when he describes Japan as a neurotic country — it is one of his gentler criticisms — because the book's sales have benefited from Japan's longtime fascination with what foreigners are saying about it.

Mr. van Wolferen has been both widely admired and reviled as one of the most original thinkers about Japan in many years. There is a wide range of views about whether his analysis is accurate as well as original.

In person, he is not quite the raging tiger

that his reputation as a commentator may suggest. A 53-year-old classical music aficionado, he slumped in a chair at a hotel coffee shop in Tokyo and spoke intensely but calmly about a range of Japanese issues.

"I feel a little bit happy about this," he said, not looking very happy, as he acknowledged the success of his book and the way in which some of his views have been echoed by opinion makers within Japan.

"But the situation is hopeless. They're

See JAPAN, Page 4

## Wrapped Reichstag: A German Image?

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

Later this month, Christo — the man with one name, a stringy-haired Bulgarian émigré who wrapped the Pont Neuf in Paris, surrounded scrub islands off Miami and built a 25-mile-long nylon fabric fence in California — will drape the Reichstag in Berlin in huge sheets of aluminum-coated polypropylene, tied up with five miles of thick blue rope.

The Reichstag, neoclassical symbol of Germany's glory and shame, will shimmer in the long Northern European summer

days, raising hope for its next incarnation as home to the Parliament of the reunited country.

Or will the once and future seat of government look smothered, hidden away just at the moment that Germany, set loose from its Cold War anchors, casts about for a new identity?

The government's decision to allow the Reichstag wrap is an inspiring display of self-confidence and even lightness in a society forever fretting about its xenophobia and its image.

But as he intends, Christo's wrap also reveals a more troubling aspect of Germany's struggle to redefine itself now that it is a more independent operator in a more complicated Europe: Without the comfort of communist-capitalist, East-West dichotomies, Germany is searching, thus far in vain, for some other way to instill civic pride in its populace.

It took the indefatigable artist 22 years to persuade the Bundestag, the lower house of the German Parliament, to approve his art project, called simply "Wrapped Reichstag." Through much of that period, the hulking, 100-year-old pile

that backed onto the Berlin Wall was mostly empty, with a minor museum of German history in its basement.

Even so, wary West German legislators could not accept the idea that the building from which the Nazis had ruled, the symbol the Red Army had sacked and plundered, might be used for something as frivolous and downright freaky as a Christo project.

But the artist was persistent, and more to the point, the times were changing. With the wall down, Cold War jitters receding, and the government of the united Germany moving from Bonn to Berlin, the Reichstag could once again become a symbol of the nation.

To Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that was even more reason to spurn Christo's annual appeals. He once said the Reichstag would never be defaced as long as he ran the country. But in 1993, Mr. Kohl was outvoted by legislators who argued that the project would somehow mark a new beginning for Germany.

In Germany, affluence is the social glue.

See GERMANS, Page 7

## Ex-Milan Judge Is Investigated

ROME (AFP) — Italy's leading anti-corruption judge, Antonio Di Pietro, announced Sunday that he was under investigation for a private loan that he took out four years ago.

In a bid to quash rumors, Mr. Di Pietro, who resigned as Milan prosecutor last December, issued a statement in La Repubblica saying: "It's true. I'm under investigation at my own request."

In the statement, the judge admitted borrowing 120 million lire (\$75,000) in 1991 from a friend, Osvaldo Rocca, so that he could buy a new car and a new house. The money was repaid in 1994, but Mr. Di Pietro felt it was necessary to request an investigation since his opponents allege the loan actually came from an acquaintance of Mr. Rocca, Giancarlo Gorrini, described as a "dubious financier."

PAGE TWO  
Abortion Risks in Kenya

THE AMERICAS  
Charities Rebut Gingrich

EUROPE  
Walesa Lays Katyn Memorial

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
Orange County Talks Tough

Opinion Page 6 Sports Pages 13-15  
Books Page 5 Crossword Page 4

International Classified Page 4



BLACK DAY FOR JAPANESE — Keiji Hirose of Japan bracing for the tackle by New Zealand's Robin Brooke during the All Blacks' record-breaking 145-7 victory Sunday in the rugby World Cup. Page 15.



Unmarried Women at Risk/Excluded by Health Care System

# Abortions a Major Threat to Kenya

## Third of Maternal Deaths Blamed on Unsafe Terminations

By Donatella Lorch  
New York Times Service

**N**AIROBI — When she found out that she was pregnant, Alieno, 18, followed her school friends' advice. She tried swallowing laundry detergent, herbal concoctions and various pills, but nothing she tried induced an abortion.

When she was six months pregnant, she could no longer hide her condition from the high school authorities, and they threatened to expel her. Miss Alieno, a tall, slim young woman who spoke on condition that her full name not be used, said she became desperate for an abortion. She gathered all the pills she could find and swallowed them: 12 aspirin, 6 painkillers and 4 capsules that she said a friend had given her.

Vicious labor pains started almost immediately and lasted for two days before an uncle took her to the emergency room at Kenyatta Hospital here. The baby was stillborn.

Having a baby outside marriage is unacceptable in much of Kenyan society, where tribal customs are very strong, so like many teen-agers and young women here, Miss Alieno used methods to abort her pregnancy that could have been very dangerous.

Strict abortion laws and ignorance about contraception and cultural and religious beliefs that prohibit its use force thousands of women and teen-agers every year to turn to illegal and unsafe abortions. These abortions, often used as a means of birth control, are increasingly becoming a major medical, health and social problem in Kenya.

She now faces an uncertain and perhaps grim future. Her boarding school, run by Roman Catholic nuns, has refused to allow her to resume classes. Her parents are so angry that they do not want her to return home to western Kenya, she said during an interview in the hospital.

"Abortion is a big problem in our country, especially for the urban adolescents," said Dr. James Machoki, an obstetrician and gynecologist at Kenyatta Hospital and a lecturer at the University of Nairobi. "We're talking about young

people — girls and boys who by the age of 10, 12, 13 have had their first sexual contact.

"We are only seeing one aspect of the problem — unwanted pregnancies. Saving their lives is not the end of the story. Sexuality has a lot to do with culture, education, family units and economic factors."

**S**TUDIES in Kenya show that the women who turn to abortion here are most likely to be teen-agers and women under age 25, said Dr. Koigi Kamau of Kenya's department of gynecology. Dr. Kamau is the director of the hospital's adolescent family planning counseling center, the only one of its kind in Kenya.

There is general knowledge about contraception among young Kenyan women, but little practical information. Many schools are run by religious orders, and the government opposes sex education in the schools.

Family-planning efforts are aimed at married women, not the young unmarried women who are the most at risk, doctors and nurses say. And once a young woman is pregnant, she often finds that she cannot turn to her family or the health care system for help. Studies show that as many as 10,000 teen-age girls a year drop out of school because of unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

The only data available on abortions in Kenya are from public hospital admissions, which officials say is only the tip of the iceberg.

At Kenyatta Hospital, one of the largest public hospitals in sub-Saharan Africa with 2,000 beds, complications from induced and incomplete abortions account for about 50 percent of gynecological admissions — or about 20 patients a day and more than 6,000 a year, hospital officials say.

One-third of maternal deaths in Kenya are due to unsafe abortions, a study by a nonprofit group indicates. World Health Organization figures indicate that the number worldwide is one in eight.

As in other societies where abortion is illegal, the methods that desperate young women try are generally crude and dangerous, and the women are usually un-

willing to tell hospital personnel if someone else was involved. Some women try overdoses of medication, and others try piercing the uterus with knitting needles or hangers.

The consequences are often infection, blood poisoning, chronic ill health or infertility, and death.

Dr. Khama Rogo, a gynecologist at the private Agha Khan Hospital, estimated in a paper published in 1993 that at least 187,500 pregnancies in Kenya ended in abortion each year. Of those, Dr. Rogo estimated, 75,000 were induced, as opposed to spontaneous abortions or miscarriages. But very little accurate information about abortion has been collected in Kenya.

Throughout the Third World, the use of abortion as a method of fertility regulation and control has terrible consequences for women's health, the WHO says. The agency estimates that 50 million abortions are performed annually throughout the world, the majority in developing countries.

**T**HE way to resolve the problem is to liberalize the law and expand family services, including counseling for young people and for women who have had abortions, doctors and counselors say. In Kenya it is an uphill struggle.

Abortion is basically illegal unless the mother's life is at risk. The abortion law in Kenya stems from the colonial era and is based on the British legal system during the Victorian era. But while Britain has modified its laws, Kenya has not.

The law seems to be inconsistent with the government's commitment to control the country's population of 25 million, which without intervention could be expected to double in two decades.

The government has made a commitment to provide family planning services to all. Since 1984 the fertility rate — the average number of births to a woman during her lifetime — has dropped from 7.7 to 5.5. But the government has been reluctant to teach adolescents about contraception. This forces young women to seek abortion under clandestine circumstances, and it also contributes to the spread of AIDS.

Under the law, anyone who assists in



At Nairobi's Kenyatta Hospital, a nurse conducting a class for women on miscarriage or abortion-related problems.

an abortion or the killing of an unborn child is guilty of a felony and could be imprisoned for up to 14 years. Unless a doctor certifies that a pregnancy would threaten a woman's life, the only way a woman can legally obtain an abortion is for two doctors to certify that she is mentally unstable and incapable of caring for a child.

**A**BORTIONS under that provision are provided almost exclusively by private hospitals, where they cost several hundred dollars, as much as a year's salary for an average Kenyan.

Women's groups and most relief agencies have remained quiet on the issue of abortion, and because of a lack of government support, there are still only fledgling efforts at community involvement and awareness.

The Marie Stopes Center, a grassroots organization with 10 clinics in various locations in Kenya, is one of the few

that provides counseling services and abortions under the mental health provision, in addition to family planning and medical care.

The Kenyatta Hospital program teaches about 4,000 young women a year who are admitted after an abortion or miscarriage how to use contraception.

"In Kenya, access to contraception is limited," Dr. Kamau said. "There are too many barriers for these young women: social barriers, medical barriers, ignorance. Many people do not want to provide contraception to unmarried women. Catholicism may be a barrier, because it influences the policy of the government."

Dr. Kamau's clinic is trying to provide these young women with choices.

Every day, the nurses go to the gynecology ward and bring the young women to a small classroom in the hospital. For more than an hour, a nurse teaches an enthralled — and sometimes amused —

audience about contraceptives, fertility and AIDS, working with charts and props.

The walls are plastered with posters: "Enjoy your youth — don't spoil it" and, "Your career first. Don't rush to be a parent."

The young women also receive individual and private counseling. The clinic provides their choice of contraceptive free.

Miss Alieno, who has been sexually active since she was 14, said the clinic had taught her to take responsibility for her actions. Before she became pregnant, she had heard about birth control pills and occasionally used condoms. Now she also wants a more effective contraceptive.

"I don't want to go through such an experience again," she said. "I will tell my girlfriends: If you want to have sex with anyone, be careful. Defend yourself first. The man should use a condom."

# Settlers Waging Propaganda War Over Golan

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — A few hundred yards from Jerusalem's main shopping mall, with its modern cinema-one-too-many complex, a tiny movie theater recently opened to screen the same short film over and over.

This theater makes no pretense of competing for customers with "Rob Roy" or "Forrest Gump," the current fare at the mall. Run by Jewish settlers from the Golan Heights, it is the latest weapon in a domestic propaganda war that is becoming ever more emotionally charged as the time approaches when Israelis may have to de-

cide whether to say goodbye to the Golan in the name of peace with neighboring Syria.

The battle is for Israeli public opinion, a critical matter because Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin promises to hold a national referendum on any agreement his government reaches with Syria.

If anything, the struggle is likely to get fiercer this week, when Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is to visit the Middle East to clear the way for security talks between Syria and Israel, which were suspended for months but are supposed to resume in Washington by the end of June.

There is a growing sense here that negotiations are nearing a make-or-break point. That urgency is reflected at the movie theater near the Jerusalem mall.

Over the last few weeks, thousands of Israelis have watched the settler film, a 10-minute love poem to the heights, which Israel captured from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war. There are lush shots of meadows and orchards, wa-

terfalls and vineyards, ranch houses and ancient ruins.

But behind the pleasant images is a blunt message that is well-received by many Israelis, maybe most: They would be crazy to sacrifice water supplies and national security by giving back that strategic plateau. And that point is forcefully brought home at the film's end by a well-known political figure, who says to applause that yielding the Golan, even in peace, is "inconceivable."

"Whoever considers coming down from the Golan Heights," he says, "would abandon Israel's security."

The politician is Yitzhak Rabin.

He made those remarks in a speech just before his election in 1992. Now his government is ready to hand back the Golan Heights in return for a peace treaty with the Syrians, and the Golan settlers hope to haunt him with his old statements.

In turn, Mr. Rabin and his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, have also raised the verbal temperature. They argue that, whatever may have been said in

the past, Israel has a solid chance now for peace with Syria and thus for an end at last to the long conflict with all its immediate Arab neighbors. If the price is relinquishing control of the Golan Heights — and Mr. Peres says he does not know of another way — then so be it.

Almost every day for the last week, one or the other of these two officials has said something clearly designed to brace the public for big change. Their comments are not always consistent. Sometimes, they are obscure. Significantly, they also stop critical inches short of a plain, unqualified commitment to yield the Golan for peace, as President Hafez Assad of Syria demands.

But they point unmistakably in that direction.

First, Mr. Peres said that Syria will not accept less than Egypt did, his point being that the Egyptians got back the entire Sinai peninsula for their 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Then Mr. Rabin allowed that an unspecified Israeli settlement in the Golan may have to be dismantled in the very first

stage of withdrawal. Taking his turn, Mr. Peres told an Israeli newspaper that the heights is Syrian territory. Both men then said that for Israel the Golan is "not holy land."

One goal is to convince Mr. Assad that they are "ready to make a deal. But he is not the only target."

Mr. Rabin reaffirmed last week that before he moves an inch on the Golan he will submit any agreement to a referendum. To prove that the government means business — not all Israelis accept on faith that they will get to vote — the Justice Ministry began work on the details.

In short, a treaty with Mr. Assad, hardly a popular figure here, will be worthless unless average Israelis can be persuaded to trust him even remotely the way they do, say, King Hussein of Jordan. Polls show that most are unconvinced. But Mr. Rabin expressed confidence in an interview Friday with the newspaper Ma'ariv that the tide will turn once an actual deal is on the table because "the people want peace."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Chunnel Delays Debut Of Buses for a Month

**LONDON (AFP)** — The company that operates the Channel tunnel will not start carrying tourist buses between France and Britain for at least a month because it has been told to conduct additional safety checks, the Sunday Times reported.

The paper said the delay would mean that Eurotunnel, which operates the vehicle-carrying shuttles, would lose at least £1 million (\$1.5 million) in revenue.

It said the joint French-British commission that certifies the safety of the tunnel had refused to give the green light for buses to be transported aboard new specially designed train cars without additional safety checks.

Emirates airline has started twice-weekly flights from Dubai in the United Arab Emirates to South Africa via the Comoros Islands, a spokeswoman said Sunday. (AFP)

Pilots at KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will not fly out of Amsterdam's Schiphol airport for much of Thursday. (Reuters)

After two fatal shark attacks, Hong Kong warned people to stay out of the water Sunday and searched for sharks in the coastal waters of the South China Sea with boats and helicopters. On Friday, the mangled body of a 29-year-old man was taken from the water in the northern Sai Kung district. On Thursday, the body of Tso Kam-sun, 44, who swam for Hong Kong at the 1970 Asian Games, was found off Sai Kung. (AP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo.

**TUESDAY:** Korea.

**WEDNESDAY:** Malta.

**FRIDAY:** Uganda.

**SATURDAY:** Argentina, Jordan, Macao, Portugal.

**SUNDAY:** Libya.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## DUTY FREE ADVISORY

# US\$22,000,000 HARD CASH

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$ 22 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. Available exclusively to passengers travelling or transiting through

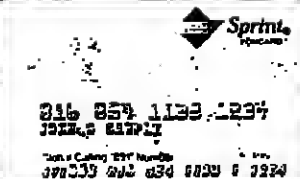
Abu Dhabi Airport. Notification immediately by phone and by mail. Money paid in cash, by banker's cheque or directly into the winner's bank account. US\$22,000,000 hard cash. The easy way.

Abu Dhabi Airport Duty Free

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE  
For Work Life and Academic Excellence  
Through Convenient Home Study  
(310) 471-0306 ext. 23  
Fax: (310) 471-6456  
Free or send detailed resume for  
FREE EVALUATION  
Pacific Western University  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd - Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90048.

**HOTEL METROPOLE GENEVE**  
Since 1854  
A PRIVILEGED PLACE!  
The only Grand Hotel located in the heart of Geneva's business and shopping center. Air conditioned.  
34, quai Général-Guisan  
1211 Geneva 3  
Tel: (41-22) 311 13 44  
Telex: 421550 - Fax: 311 13 50

THE EASIEST WAY TO  
GET BACK HOME WITHOUT  
RUBY SLIPPERS.



To call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator. It's that easy.			
COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	833-1000	Croatia	99-345-6113
Antigua (includes phone)	800-900-01	Czech Republic	080-900-01
Argentina	1-800-366-4653	Denmark	001-800-187
Armenia	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic	800-3-0877
Australia (Sydney)	0-10-455	Ecuador	1144-977
Australia (Melbourne)	1-800-551-10	Egypt (Cairo)	354-477
Austria	1-800-881-877	El Salvador	171
Bahamas	022-903-014	Finland	02-470-3000
Bahrain	1-800-389-5111	France	1-800-877-8000
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Germany	0800-10004
Belgium	1-800-877-8000	Ghana	0800-10004
Belize	1-800-877-8000	Greece	0800-10004
Bolivia	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	1-800-877-8000
Brazil	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong	1-800-877-8000
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	1-800-877-8000
Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	India	1-800-877-8000
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia	1-800-877-8000
Cayman Islands	1-800-877-8000	Israel	1-800-877-8000
Chile	1-800-877-8000	Italy	1-800-877-8000
China	1-800-877-8000	Jamaica	1-800-877-8000
Colombia	1-800-877-8000	Japan	1-800-877-8000
Costa Rica	1-800-877-8000	Korea	1-800-877-8000
		Kuwait	1-800-877-8000
		Laos	1-800-877-8000
		Lebanon	1-800-877-8000
		Lithuania	1-800-877-8000
		Luxembourg	1-800-877-8000
		Madagascar	1-800-877-8000
		Malaysia	1-800-877-8000
		Mexico	1-800-877-8000
		Morocco	1-800-877-8000
		Netherlands	1-800-877-8000
		Netherlands Antilles	1-800-877-8000
		New Zealand	1-800-877-8000
		Nicaragua	1-800-877-8000
		Norway	1-800-877-8000
		Oman	1-800-877-8000
		Pakistan	1-800-877-8000
		Panama	1-800-877-8000
		Paraguay	1-800-877-8000
		Peru	1-800-877-8000
		Philippines	1-800-877-8000
		Poland	1-800-877-8000
		Portugal	1-800-877-8000
		Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
		Romania	1-800-877-8000
		Russia (Moscow)	1-800-877-8000
		Russia (St. Petersburg)	1-800-877-8000
		Saudi Arabia	1-800-877-8000
		Senegal	1-800-877-8000
		Singapore	1-800-877-8000
		Slovak Republic	1-800-877-8000
		South Africa	1-800-877-8000
		Spain	1-800-877-8000
		Sweden	1-800-877-8000
		Switzerland	1-800-877-8000
		Taiwan	1-800-877-8000
		Tanzania	1-800-877-8000
		Tel Aviv	1-800-877-8000
		Thailand	1-800-877-8000
		Turkey	1-800-877-8000
		U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
		U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
		Ukraine	1-800-877-8000
		United Arab Emirates	1-800-877-8000
		United Kingdom (UK)	1-800-877-8000
		United Kingdom (Ireland)	1-800-877-8000
		Vietnam City	1-800-877-8000
		Venezuela	1-800-877-8000



## THE AMERICAS

# Charities Rebut Gingrich

## Their Services Heavily Dependent on U.S. Aid

By Karen W. Arenson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What America needs, says Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, is a dismantling of the welfare state, with many of its functions turned over to private charities. But from the United Gospel Mission of Seattle to the Forest Hills Community House in New York, charity leaders say they are already hard pressed to meet existing needs.

And they say the speaker's ideas are unworkable because his vision of what charities do and how they are financed is a page out of Norman Rockwell, a far cry from reality.

Although Mr. Gingrich has not offered details on how private charities could take over public functions, he has tossed out some proposals: One calls for every church and synagogue in the United States to adopt a homeless person for six months, while another calls for all Americans to contribute three hours of voluntary service a week.

He argues that helping the truly needy requires nothing less than a transformation of American culture, shifting the responsibility from bureaucrats to missionaries. "It requires the person who will sit there at 3 o'clock in the morning holding the hand of the person who is about to commit suicide," Mr. Gingrich said.

But the cornerstone of American charity today, his critics in charities say, is not built on neighbors caring for neighbors in tight little communities. Instead, it rests on a vast array of organizations — from neighborhood settlement houses and

soup kitchens to national entities like the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross — that are run largely by professionals. And the services they are able to provide are but a fraction of what government itself provides.

Also, while most charities depend heavily on volunteer labor and on billions of dollars in donations from the public, they are even more dependent on government money for their survival. Indeed, many charities themselves are major recipients of federal government aid that may be eliminated.

Mr. Gingrich and others argue that if government reduced its role in helping the needy, private citizens would pick up the slack, but many experts dispute that contention.

"We don't know for sure that they are wrong," said Robert Putnam, a political scientist at Harvard University. "But it seems completely implausible that if you shut down the government that individuals and charity could compensate."

Government spending for a whole host of social services far outstrips what private charities offer, points out Lester Salamon, a professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

For example, in a comprehensive study he found that in 1989 federal, state and local governments spent about \$96 billion on basic social services like welfare, housing aid and child nutrition. He estimated that if Social Security, Medicare and other government spending for pension plans, health benefits and education were included, the government spent almost \$1 trillion that same year.

And although total charitable giving in the United States amounts to almost \$130 billion annually, nearly half of that goes to churches and other religious groups. Last year, less than \$12 billion was aimed at human services, where government cuts are expected to be heaviest, and the figure has been shrinking steadily for more than a decade.

Most private charities depend heavily on government money, awarded through a combination of contracts and grants. The Forest Hills Community House, for example, draws \$2.1 million of its \$3 million budget, or 70 percent, from government financing.

Even big national charities rely on government aid. Last year, Catholic Charities USA, a network of about 1,400 social service agencies, received about \$1.3 billion, or two-thirds of its revenues, from federal, state and local governments.

The Salvation Army draws about 17 percent of its revenue from government nationally, although in some areas the figure is 66 percent, or higher, said Raymond Peacock, a lieutenant colonel in the group. He calls a government role necessary.

"This is more than a private charity responsibility," he said. "It is a societal responsibility. We can address some of it alone, but we cannot address all of it."

That view is expressed again and again by leaders of charitable organizations. Many contend that government not only has the responsibility to continue to meet the human needs of society, but that in many fields, it is the only entity capable of assuming that burden.



BACKING UP THE BOSS — President Bill Clinton making his weekly radio address from the White House in Washington, in which he said again that the U.S. military could be used to help the United Nations withdraw from the former Yugoslavia. Staff members and guests listened in.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Wanted: Elegant Barricade

WASHINGTON — Two weeks after closing the section of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, administration officials are seeking an alternative to the ugly concrete barriers and barren two-block stretch of asphalt created in the rush to thwart car bombs.

They have turned to a group of 10 prominent architects and urban planners, among others, who have suggested that the closed section of the street be converted to a pedestrian plaza with fountains, benches, restrooms, trees, raised flower beds and brick or light granite surfaces.

The future look of the president's front yard is such an important statement about the White House and its relationship with the American people, the architects and planners said, that administration officials should consider a national competition to design the plaza in the same way a plan for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was chosen from 1,400 entries in 1982.

"It's very important how they do this," said J. Max Bond Jr., a New York architect whose buildings include the Martin Luther King Jr. Center in Atlanta. "A nationwide process would be ideal so people would have the sense that it was open and participatory." (NYT)

### California Speaker Joins Race

SAN FRANCISCO — Willie L. Brown Jr., the irrepressible former shoeshine boy who battled poverty and racial discrimination to become speaker of the California Assembly and one of the nation's most powerful black leaders, has embarked on a new political journey.

After 30 years of legislative service in Sacramento, half of them in the speaker's job, he announced Saturday that he would run for mayor of this city of many hills and individualists. Because of a new term-limits law, Mr. Brown will have to leave the assembly next year, regardless of his showing in the mayor's election in November.

Polls indicate that Mr. Brown, 61, a Democrat and the most practical of practical politicians, will be a solid contender in the coming contest to unseat Mayor Frank Jordan, also a Democrat. Not only does the speaker have almost universal name recognition in the city but he is also a masterful fund-raiser. (NYT)

### Dole Looks at Entitlements

WASHINGTON — The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, says that the country will have to

examine financing the Social Security retirement system, while indicating that it should not be part of the 1996 presidential campaign for which he is a leading candidate.

"You can't say it's never going to be looked at," Mr. Dole told conservatives Saturday at a meeting sponsored by the magazine National Review. Mr. Dole said benefits to retirees, who make up a powerful lobby in Washington, would have to remain intact.

In response to a question from a 26-year-old from Pennsylvania who voiced fears that the program would be bankrupt by the time of his retirement, Mr. Dole said the Social Security trust fund could run out of money by the year 2020 or earlier.

"I think we ought to be very clear with people," Mr. Dole said. "Entitlements are part of the problem." (WP)

### Quote / Unquote

Al Sofge, assistant launching director at the Kennedy center, announcing that the flight of a \$2 billion space shuttle was postponed after woodpeckers at the Kennedy Space center damaged the insulation of the fuel tank: "We'd rather stay out there and fly. I consider this just one more rock in the road to success." (NYT)

# The Incredible Shrinking Jury

## 3 More People May Be Dismissed From Simpson Panel

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As the 19th week of the O. J. Simpson murder trial ended, there were renewed concerns about the durability of the jury, with at least one and possibly three panel members facing dismissal, sources close to the case said.

Outside the presence of the jury, Judge Lance A. Ito met with lawyers from both sides late last week to discuss a continuing investigation of possible juror misconduct.

Afterward, the court spokeswoman said that "the court has not finished its review of jury issues."

But a lawyer involved in the trial said Judge Ito was investigating three jurors.

One, a 28-year-old Hispanic woman from Pico Rivera, California, is under investigation, the lawyer said, for passing a note to a former juror who was dismissed May 26 after the judge questioned her about working on a book.

The discharged juror, Francine Florio-Buten, 38, a telephone worker, has denied she was writing a book.

Two other jurors, both black men, a 43-year-old marketing representative, known as No. 247, and a 54-year-old postal operations manager, No. 1489, are under investigation, the source said.

Speaking with reporters as he left the court, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Mr. Simpson's chief lawyer, said he expected the judge to issue a ruling on Monday about the fate of those jurors. He declined to give any further details.

The removal of more jurors would almost certainly change the racial, sexual and perhaps philosophical composition of the panel. In addition to the two black men and one Hispanic woman, there are six black women, two white women and one Hispanic man on the jury; the alternates consist of one black man, two black women, and one white woman.

Defense lawyers, pleased with a jury in which members of a minority dominate, have said they would consent to continue the trial if the number of jurors fell below 12. But prosecutors have sent contradictory signals as to what they would do in that case.

Gigi Gordon, a defense lawyer in Santa Monica, said: "I think it is quite common that if you go down to 10 or 11 jurors, it's a mistrial. But this case is extraordinary. You don't have jurors being released for the normal reasons: scheduling problems, illness and child care."

In this case, she said, the reasons include speaking about the case or failing to state information fully during the jury selection process. "It's a Simpson phenomenon," she said.

Changing the panel at this stage, Ms. Gordon added, could create even more problems, especially for Judge Ito. "What happens is that jurors form relationships," she said. "There could be another juror revolt. And Judge Ito could be viewed as the problem if he kicks out jurors who are well liked. There could be a divorce, jury-style."

The jury imbroglio largely overshadowed the start of testimony by Dr. Lakshmanan Sathiyavagiswaran, the chief medical examiner for Los Angeles County, who is expected to provide graphic details — including pictures taken at the crime scene and the morgue — of how the two people Mr. Simpson is accused of killing, Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, met their deaths.

The photographs were not shown during the session Friday. As Mr. Sathiyavagiswaran described how the bodies of the two victims had been weighed and measured, Mr. Simpson became unusually animated: For several minutes, he sat glowering, and at other times he clenched his teeth, shifted his gaze to the ceiling and took deep gulps of air.

# Scholar Fights Family Over Jung's Memory

By Dinitia Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Harvard researcher says he has been denied access to papers in the Library of Congress that he contends will prove that C. G. Jung falsified information that formed a basis of his theory of the collective unconscious, a seminal principle of Jungian psychoanalysis.

The papers, copies of notes made by a Jung assistant, J. J. Honegger, are controlled by the Jung family in Switzerland and a Jung associate. They have also blocked the publication of a book on Jung edited and with an introduction by the scholar, Richard Noll.

Mr. Noll, 35, who just completed a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University, is the author of a prize-winning scholarly work on Jung, who died in 1961 at the age of 85 and, along with Sigmund Freud, is considered a central figure in the founding of psychoanalysis.

At issue, Mr. Noll said in an interview, are "the true exchange of ideas" and whether public institutions like the Library of Congress should house documents controlled by outside parties who have their own interests to protect.

The dispute also raises questions, he said, about the independence of Princeton University Press, which was to publish the new book edited by Mr. Noll and is also the sole publisher of Jung's work in English.

Marvin Kranz, the administrator of the Honegger papers at the Library of Congress, said the library had accepted restrictions from the Jung family because they had "wanted us to give the papers back."

"We accepted the stipulation that scholars have to get permission," he said, "because we couldn't alienate the family."

Mr. Kranz said it was common for the Library of Congress and other institutions to accept restrictions on papers rather than risk their destruction or damage in private hands.

Mr. Noll, who has called Jung "the most influential liar of the 20th century," contended that money was the real reason he has been denied access to the papers and why Princeton University Press, which published his prize-winning work, has canceled the new book.

"The Jung family supports itself in part from royalties from Jung's

books," said Mr. Noll, who has a background as a clinical psychologist. "He's the family business. The Jung family is afraid of Jung being found out. The whole Jungian belief system will collapse if the collective unconscious is a fallacy, if it is proved Jung knowingly lied."

Walter Lippincott, the director of Princeton University Press, acknowledged that Mr. Noll's book had been canceled as a courtesy to the Jung family.

In a telephone interview from Zurich, Jung's son, Franz, called Mr. Noll's writings "pure nonsense" and hung up on a reporter. The family refused further requests for comment.

The dispute began last year when Princeton University Press published "The Jung Cult: Origins of a Charismatic Movement."

In the book, Mr. Noll accused Jung of having falsified dates in relation to the theory of the collective unconscious, which holds that people share images, buried deep in their unconscious, that influence their thought and behavior.

In October, after the collective suicide and killing of dozens of members of the Solar Temple cult in Switzerland, Mr. Noll wrote an article for the

op-ed page of The New York Times. In it, he drew parallels between some of Jung's teachings and the cult's beliefs in paganism and sun worship. About the same time, the Princeton press was preparing to publish "Mysteria: Jung and the Ancient Mysteries," a collection of Jung's writings that was edited by Mr. Noll and had an introduction written by him.

Members of the Jung family demanded that the publisher withdraw "The Jung Cult" from bookstores and stop publication of "Mysteria." Mr. Noll said that there were already 3,000 orders for "Mysteria" at the time and that it had been advertised in journals.

Mr. Lippincott, the director of Princeton University Press, said the publisher had sent several staff members to Zurich to try to calm the Jung family, but to no avail.

"We tried to persuade them that a university press does publish different positions on the same topic," Mr. Lippincott said. The demand that "The Jung Cult" be withdrawn from bookstores, meanwhile, was rejected. But Mr. Noll said that Princeton University Press has delayed its second printing, an assertion the publisher denied.

# Former French Spy Chief Dies at 73

Reuters

PARIS — Alexandre de Marenches, the aristocratic head of the French secret service from 1970 to 1981, has died of a heart attack, officials said Sunday. Mr. de Marenches, who died in Monaco on Friday, was 73.

A Resistance fighter who was seriously wounded in Italy during World War II, Mr. de Marenches was appointed head of the Agency for Documentation and Counterespionage by President Georges Pompidou. The agency was the predecessor of the current organization, the General Headquarters for External Security.

In a book by Christine Ockrent in the mid-1980s, "In the Secrets of Princes," he recounted some espionage secrets, including how Western allies had discussed assassinating Libya's leader, Moammar Gadhafi.

Mr. de Marenches also once provoked an uproar by saying that Gestapo documents left behind at the spy agency's headquarters showed

that some prominent French people who claimed to be Resistance heroes had been in the pay of the Nazis. He refused to identify them.

Jean Marin, 86, president of the French news service Agence France-Presse from 1954 to 1975 and a broadcaster on French Resistance radio, died Saturday in Paris. (AP)

Dallas Townsend, 76, a 44-year CBS News veteran who covered every presidential convention and campaign from 1948 through 1980, died Thursday of injuries suffered in a fall. (AP)

Rochelle Pittman, 57, who won a lawsuit over the tainted blood transfusion her husband had received, prompting a continuing Canadian inquiry, died of complications of AIDS on Wednesday in Toronto. (NYT)

Arthur M. Young, 89, who built a helicopter that was the first to be certified for commercial use and the first in which the cockpit was enclosed in a Plexiglas bubble, died of cancer in Berkeley, California, on Tuesday. (NYT)

### Away From Politics

Riddled with holes drilled by woodpeckers, the space shuttle Discovery will have to retreat to the hangar for repairs to its fuel-tank insulation, forcing an indefinite postponement of the launching that had been scheduled for next week, NASA said. Officials of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, said the shuttle would be rolled back from the launching pad and might not be rescheduled to fly until August. (NYT)

Terry Nichols, one of the two men charged with the Oklahoma City bombing, was denied bail by a U.S. judge who ruled that he posed a risk to public safety and might flee the country. Judge David L. Russell ruled Mr. Nichols

must remain at a federal prison near Oklahoma City until the outcome of his trial. (NYT)

A father who put his 22-month-old daughter into a microwave oven has been charged with child abuse, according to the police in Saginaw, Michigan. Gerald Leroy Salais, 22, put her in the microwave to discipline her. He turned the power on, but it was unclear whether he also pushed the "cook" button, which would have started the oven. The girl, Jessica, suffered bruises. (AP)

Rebecca Elizabeth Marier is the first woman to be No. 1 in a graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, leading the 987 other cadets in academic, military and physical programs. Miss Marier will attend Harvard Medical School, only the second West Point graduate to do so. (AP)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Smokers Give Strug To Cigarette Recall

Five days into a nationwide recall of 8 billion cigarettes in the United States, smokers appear to be ignoring offers for refunds, The Associated Press reports.

Possibly defective filters in Marlboros, Virginia Slims and some other brands could cause eye, nose and throat irritation, dizziness, or just leave a bad taste in the mouth, Philip Morris USA said.

"I've never met a cigarette that didn't make me do that anyway," said Chris Edwards, a bond trader in Albany, New York. "I thought that's what they were for."

"I don't think it's that big of a deal," said Art Bazzi, a gas station manager in Doeg, Md. He said that about a half-dozen customers had asked about the recall, then bought the cigarettes anyway.

Philip Morris said more than half of the possibly tainted cigarettes had been pulled from stores, warehouses and wholesalers.

"If you're a smoker, you'll smoke anything," said Mike Burn, a bar owner in Stamford, Connecticut.

### Short Takes

When DeWitt Finley got stuck in the snow last fall driving over back roads in the Klamath Mountains in Oregon, he put his faith in God and waited patiently for someone to rescue him. For nine weeks, he sat in his pickup truck, checked the days off the calendar and wrote letters to his two sons, his fiancée and his boss. Last month, he was found dead of starvation. U.S. Forest Service workers said that he had stepped out of the truck and followed the road back around a corner, he would have found clear pavement leading down the mountain to safety. But he had moved recently from Southern California and

knew little of mountains or snow.

Aging performers showed up in Southern California to mark the issuance of the Marilyn Monroe 32-cent first-class postage stamp last week. The post office in Skowhegan, Maine, netted Miss Monroe's first husband. "It seemed like a nice, positive program, so I said I'd come out," said James Dougherty, Miss Monroe, then 16 and known as Norma Jean Baker, quit high school in 1945 to marry Mr. Dougherty, who was on the night shift at the Lockheed aircraft plant in Los Angeles. They were divorced a year later. "We hardly spoke to each other," the actress recalled later. "We had nothing to say."

Mr. Dougherty, later a civilian employee of the Los Angeles Police Department, is now remarried and retired.

Gianni's Beauty Express leaves Manhattan every Friday afternoon during the summer and returns from Long Island on Monday mornings. Busy customers climb aboard the million-dollar bus, ride for three to five hours, depending on traffic, and step out at the beach or at work after the weekend with every hair in place. The regular treatment includes manicure, pedicure and hair styling (without scissors, deemed too perilous for the bumpy ride) and costs \$250. A deluxe package adds a facial and scalp treatment for \$375. The bus has marble bathrooms and leather seats. It was built as a makeup trailer on movie sets.

Mike Cyprian ducked into a restaurant in Hammond, Louisiana, to make a phone call in the early-morning hours, leaving his engine running and his 9-foot (about 3-meter) python, lounging unaged inside, according to a police report. Mr. Cyprian said that when he came out, he saw the car in a different spot and a man running away. The car was damaged when it ran over a curb. The python was unharmed.

International Herald Tribune.

In Singapore, there's only one  
Mandarin Oriental hotel.  
The Oriental.

Where to find the rest of the World's Finest Hotels & Resorts:

- The Oriental, Bangkok
- Mandarin Oriental, Hong Kong
- Mandarin Oriental, Jakarta
- The Ritz, London
- Mandarin Oriental, Macau
- Mandarin Oriental, Manila
- Mandarin Oriental, San Francisco
- Boon Taling Ngam, Koh Samui, Thailand
- Phuket Yacht Club, Thailand
- Hotel Bola Vista, Macau
- Mandarin Oriental, Mexico City (1995)
- The Majapahit, Surabaya (1995)
- Kahala Mandarin Oriental, Hawaii (1990)

UK 0800 00 20 07 (toll free)  
France 0800 70 07 (toll free) / Germany 01 70 81 40 07 (toll free) / Spain 090 00 82 07 (toll free)  
The "Oriental" is the World's 1st International, in your travel professional.



## ASIA

## Rangoon Dashes Hopes for Opposition Leader's Release

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

RANGOON — Hopes for the imminent release of Burma's leading opposition figure have been dashed as the head of military intelligence said she could not be freed until there was "peace and tranquility in our country," a time that he suggested was still far in the future.

The opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been held under house arrest for nearly six years, was supposed to be released next month, when her formal detention order expires.

But asked in an interview whether

the July 11 release date would be honored, the head of military intelligence, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, said he could not even discuss her situation until "there is a guarantee for peace and tranquility in our country."

"Until then," he said, "I cannot say anything about her situation."

He also acknowledged that the military government had decided to refuse recent visa requests from Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi's British husband, Michael Aris, and that Mr. Aris would not be allowed to visit Rangoon again to see his wife "until the appropriate time." The general did not say when that would be.

The remarks Friday by General

Khin Nyunt, who is widely seen as the most powerful member of the junta that controls this nation of 45 million people, will not be received well in Washington or in the capitals of other nations that have pressed for the release of Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi. The dissident leader was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her nonviolent campaign to restore democracy to her homeland.

Republican leaders in Congress have threatened to impose economic sanctions on Burma if she is not released on schedule next month and if there are no additional moves toward democracy here.

But General Khin Nyunt said the

junta, which took power in a 1988 coup in which thousands of people died, did not fear American sanctions, especially given the recent flood of investment in this country by several nations that have pressed for the release of Burma's neighbors, especially Singapore, China and Malaysia.

"We know that in the U.S. there are moves to impose a trade embargo on us," he said. "But even if there is a full trade embargo, it will not make that much difference."

After protests from human-rights campaigners, several American companies, including Levi Strauss and Eddie Bauer, shut down operations here.

Although offering no hope that Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi would be released

anytime soon, the general was still notably conciliatory to the dissident leader, who is seen by millions of Burmese as their legitimate leader.

Her political party won a landslide victory in 1990 elections, which were nullified by the military.

"We treat her as a sister," the general said. "There are no problems between us. Our staff members meet with her frequently. She is in good health, and all of her needs are being looked after."

The junta has agreed to free Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi if she agrees to leave the country immediately and not return for at least several years. Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi has said that she will never accept that condition.



FACE-OFF IN SEOUL — Students battling policemen on Sunday in Seoul. About 1,200 protested a government crackdown on labor movements.

## JAPAN: A Foreigner Strikes a Chord With His Criticism of a 'Hopelessly Deformed' Society

Continued from Page 1

helpless," Mr. van Wolferen's gloom rather matches the prevailing mood these days among the Japanese. Ever since the Kobe earthquake in January and the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system in March, people have been bemoaning what is happening in their country—and wondering if, for an encore, Mount Fuji will erupt.

As a 17-year-old in Rotterdam, Mr. van Wolferen first felt the pull of Asia when he read the classic Chinese novel "The Dream of the Red Chamber."

"I read it while sitting in the lotus position," Mr. van Wolferen recalled, speaking in English with just a touch of an accent. "I thought that was how it should be done."

That led him to set off for the

East, hitchhiking and working at odd jobs as he went. Two years later he reached Japan, and he has been here, mostly, ever since.

After working as an Asia correspondent for a Dutch newspaper, Mr. van Wolferen now lives in Japan as a full-time author, a columnist for Japanese magazines and a thorn in the side of Japanese officials.

Mr. van Wolferen frequently appears with an interpreter on Japanese television. He wrote his latest book only for the Japanese market—he wrote it in English and had it translated—and it will not appear in any other language.

"Japanese society has become hopelessly deformed," he says in the book. He ties that in with an array of social phenomena: children hate school, work-

men marry late and many married women choose not to have children.

The gist of Japan's deformity, as the book describes it, is that the country has been hijacked by an elite that denies citizens access to accurate information and any opportunity to run their country. The nation has no political leadership and is stuck on an autopilot strategy that cannot easily be corrected.

"Japanese democracy has not been realized," Mr. van Wolferen writes. "It exists only in potential."

While Mr. van Wolferen's earlier book, "The Enigma of Japanese Power," is still controversial, much of his criticism—like his assertion that Japan lacks a center of power—are now echoed even by some of the politicians whom he criticizes.

He is still sometimes regarded as a "Japan basher" but less often now that similar points are being made by such Japanese leaders as Ichiro Ozawa, the secretary general of the opposition New Frontier Party.

A bureaucrat who is just the kind of fellow whom Mr. van Wolferen takes apart in his book squirmed the other day when it was mentioned.

"He makes some valid points, but he takes them too far," the bureaucrat said. "A lot of the things he says you could say about any country. He says that no one makes decisions in Japan, but why isn't that true of the States? There, you have power divided into three branches of government."

Reviews in Japanese newspapers of the book have been largely positive, although some

have wondered aloud at the phenomenon of a foreigner being summoned to diagnose Japan's ailments.

"In our Japan, when a foreigner nags us, we turn his scolding into a best-seller," mused a reviewer in Da Capo, a Japanese magazine.

To be sure, the Japanese are willing to pay for flattery as well as scoldings. Mr. van Wolferen's book is nowhere close to selling the 624,000 copies so far recorded by another book by a foreigner about Japan—a more optimistic and powerful Japan that is now only dimly remembered by many Japanese.

That book was the Japanese edition of a 1979 work by a Harvard professor, Ezra F. Vogel, "Japan as No. 1: Lessons for America."

## Neighbor Won't Send Its Water To Delhi

Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — The Indian capital braced for a water crisis Sunday after the refusal of a neighboring state to resume supplies.

The chief minister of Haryana State, Bhajan Lal, said Sunday that he would not send any more water to New Delhi. Mr. Lal said Haryana had a water shortage of its own and could not help the national capital, which has more than 10 million residents.

The rejection came after two days of bitter negotiations on the sharing of river water between Mr. Lal, a member of the governing Congress (I) Party, and Delhi's city government, run by the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party.

"I will not compromise the interests of Haryana," Mr. Lal said, and added that he would resign if pressure was put on him to send water to the capital.

Mr. Lal's threat came as Delhi municipal authorities warned Sunday of rapidly shrinking water levels and said water service would be stopped if Haryana did not change its position within the next 24 hours.

The only river in the capital, the Yamuna, passes through Haryana before it reaches Delhi, where it is contaminated by industrial waste. In any case, the river is virtually dry because of a heat wave in northern India for the last 12 days.

The weather office reported nearly 45 degrees centigrade (107 degrees Fahrenheit) in New Delhi on Sunday and said the heat wave would continue for the better part of June.

The heat wave has sent temperatures in northern India to as high as 50 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit) several times during the last week.

See our  
Business Message Center  
every Wednesday

## BRIEFLY ASIA

## Red Cross Vessel Sinks in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO — An International Red Cross vessel exploded and sank Sunday, apparently after striking a floating mine planted by Tamil rebels, military officials said.

One sailor was missing and feared dead. Navy gunboats rescued the nine other Indonesian crewmen, as well as a Red Cross worker and a UN official who were on board.

The vessel exploded as it was about to enter the military port of Kankesanthurai on Jaffna Peninsula, 315 kilometers (200 miles) north of Colombo. It had sailed from the eastern port of Trincomalee early Sunday.

Details of the explosion were sketchy. It was unclear whether the mine was intended for the Red Cross vessel or for one of the many navy vessels in the area. The Red Cross has been supplying food to more than a million civilians in rebel-held areas. (AP)

## 18 More Die in Karachi Violence

KARACHI, Pakistan — Gunmen roamed the streets of Karachi on Sunday, forcing shops to close and burning vehicles as the death toll rose to 18 in four days of new violence.

The police said unidentified attackers had shot dead one man near a police post on Sunday. They said eight people, including a 22-year-old navy sailor who was kidnapped and tortured to death, were killed on Saturday and at least 35 people were wounded.

The latest unrest followed a war of words between Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the Mubajir National Movement, which says it represents the city's majority Urdu-speaking Muslim immigrants from India. Miss Bhutto has blamed the group for much of the violence plaguing the southern port. (Reuters)

## UN Holds Meeting on Land Mines

PHNOM PENH — Women and children are often victims of land mines, although the majority of casualties are men, a senior United Nations official said Sunday.

"The majority of mine victims might be men, but the impact and the tolls it takes on women and children is great," said Margie De Monchy, project officer for Unicef in Cambodia, on the final day of an international conference on land mines.

Experts say up to 10 million land mines remained in place in Cambodia, one of the world's most mine-infested countries. About 20 percent of Cambodia's estimated 30,000 amputees are women and children.

Children left with one or no parents as a result of land-mine accidents were vulnerable and likely to be sold into brothels or to face a future of prostitution as a means of survival, she said. (Reuters)

## For the Record:

Former President Corason C. Aquino's daughter, who stunned the Philippines last year by announcing that she was pregnant by a married man twice her age, had a baby boy on Sunday, hospital staff said. Kris Aquino, 23, gave birth by Caesarean section. The pregnancy had driven a wedge between the former president, a devout Roman Catholic, and her daughter because the father, the actor Philip Salvador, was married. (AP)

Japan's top prosecutors will meet Monday to prepare an indictment of the Aum Shinrikyo cult's leader and other top sect members on charges of murder and attempted murder in the Tokyo subway nerve gas attack on March 20, Japanese media said Sunday. The prosecutors then were expected on Tuesday to indict the guru Shoko Asahara and at least 14 followers in the attack, which killed 12 people and injured more than 500, the reports said. (Reuters)

## VOICES From Asia

Huan Guocang, chief economist for North Asia for J.P. Morgan, on the anniversary of the massacre following the Tiananmen Square protests: "Foreign investors are certainly concerned about political stability, but I don't think they pay much attention to the date. They pay more attention to unemployment and income discrepancies and how that affects their interests." (Bloomberg)

José Ramos Horta, a leader of East Timorese activists, attending UN-sponsored talks aimed at easing tensions in East Timor: "I want to see a total withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor, and elections." (Reuters)

Chunyu Moril, a Social Democratic Party official, warning that his party may leave the ruling coalition because of efforts to dilute a proposed apology for World War II: "We want to avoid an unfortunate turn of events, but we worry that the worst could happen." (AFP)

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

## PERSONALS

Philippine & Robert  
pour la recherche  
de leur vie  
le 1er juin 1995  
2500 kg  
Via une des tribunes.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors  
from the U.S.!



If you enjoy reading the IHT  
when you travel, why not  
also get it at home?  
Some-day delivery available  
in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884  
(In New York call 212 752 3890)

Herald Tribune  
New York City

THE FIRST ANNUAL AMERICAN  
CATHAY PACIFIC SERVICE of transportation  
for those who love the IHT will be  
held on Wednesday June 7th at  
7 PM at the AMERICAN CATHAY PACIFIC  
23 Avenue George V, Paris 8th.

MILA SCHON, the most refined of all  
net in ZURICH exclusively of all  
WENDECKY - leading news & press  
13, Boulevard, 01-211 97 30

ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS English  
speaking meetings daily in PARIS  
(1) 46 39 12, 10h 09 16 00

## MOVING

INTERDEAN  
INTERNATIONAL MOVING

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL  
PARIS (1) 39 201 400

AGS  
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 40 80 20 40

## BUSINESS SERVICES

Save on  
International  
Phone Calls

Save 50% and more compared  
to local phone companies.  
Call from home, office, car,  
even hotel land mobile  
and/or mobile. Check our rates  
for any country and see how  
you can start saving today.

Call us now and we'll  
call you right back

Tel 1-206-284-8600  
Fax 1-206-282-6666

Agents required worldwide

Callback  
(41) 50 Avenue West  
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON  
Bond Street - Mail Phone, Fax, Telex  
Tel: 44 171 499 9192 Fax: 171 499 7517

## BUSINESS TRAVEL

Tel/Business Class frequent travelers  
Worldwide. Up to 30% off. No  
commission, no restrictions. Imperial Canada  
Tel: 514-311-7227 Fax: 514-311-7298  
E-Mail: #115@MADJACALCA

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Irish Non-Resident  
Companies €195

Ideal tax-avoidance vehicles.  
Low profile, tax free & European. Sub-  
sidiary for trading, consultancy & other  
activities. For immediate service contact:

Ellis Murphy, Director, Severnside  
Company Services, 54 Elmfield  
Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Tel: +353 1 6618490 Fax: 6618492

OFFSHORE BANK Class A unlisted  
bonds in tax free venue with offshore  
administrative services. US \$25,000  
limited number available. Immediate  
transfer. Call Canada: (800) 945-6169  
or Fax: (800) 945-6179 or London: 01  
374 5157 or Fax 01 371 221 9528

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

OFFSHORE BANKS  
INSURANCE COMPANIES  
COMPANIES & TRUSTS  
ASSET PROTECTION  
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS  
TRADE - FINANCE

ASTON CORPORATE  
TRUSTEES LTD

19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 01624 524571 Fax: 01624 524571  
London Tel: (171) 222 8566  
Fax: (171) 222 1519

HONG KONG CO. 5875 Annual con  
\$425, SR Ltd, 701, 35 Queen's P.C.  
Tel: 927-255-4375 Fax: 927-255-4375

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, INC. 175  
Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 01624 524571 Fax: 01624 524571

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, INC. 175  
Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 01624 524571 Fax: 01624 524571

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, INC. 175  
Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 01624 524571 Fax: 01624 524571

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, INC. 175  
Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 01624 524571 Fax: 01624 524571

## CAPITAL AVAILABLE

BLOCKED FUNDS  
To Support Travel Accounts

DRAFTS  
Issued in Your Name  
Backed by Cash to Show  
Availability of Funds

LOANS  
Against Any Marketable  
Tradable Collateral

All Above Services  
Confirmed Under Major Int'l  
Banking via IHT, etc.

USA  
CAPITAL SUPPORT CORP.  
(714) 757-1070 Fax 757-1270

Geneva, Switzerland  
FINANCIAL SUPPORT SA  
(4122) 9001400 Fax 7382988

MILLIONAIRES & BILLIONAIRES  
100% Confidential  
CML Director, 101 81/9, 10/11, 10/12, 10/13, 10/14, 10/15, 10/16, 10/17, 10/18, 10/19, 10/20, 10/21, 10/22, 10/23, 10/24, 10/25, 10/26, 10/27, 10/28, 10/29, 10/30, 10/31, 11/1, 11/2, 11/3, 11/4, 11/5, 11/6, 11/7, 11/8, 11/9, 11/10, 11/11, 11/12, 11/13, 11/14, 11/15, 11/16, 11/17, 11/18, 11/19, 11/20, 11/21, 11/22, 11/23, 11/24, 11/25, 11/26, 11/27, 11/28, 11/29, 11/30, 12/1, 12/2, 12/3, 12/4, 12/5, 12/6, 12/7, 12/8, 12/9, 12/10, 12/11, 12/12, 12/13, 12/14, 12/15, 12/16, 12/17, 12/18, 12/19, 12/20, 12/21, 12/22, 12/23, 12/24, 12/25, 12/26, 12/27, 12/28, 12/29, 12/30, 12/31, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/14, 2/15, 2/16, 2/17, 2/18, 2/19, 2/20, 2/21, 2/22, 2/23, 2/24, 2/25, 2/26, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 3/4, 3/5, 3/6, 3/7, 3/8, 3/9, 3/10, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 3/14, 3/15, 3/16, 3/17, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22, 3/23, 3/24, 3/25, 3/26, 3/27, 3/28, 3/29, 3/30, 3/31, 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5, 4/6, 4/7, 4/8, 4/9, 4/10, 4/11, 4/12, 4/13, 4/14, 4/15, 4/16, 4/17, 4/18, 4/19, 4/20, 4/21, 4/22, 4/23, 4/24, 4/25, 4/26, 4/27, 4/28, 4/29, 4/30, 5/1, 5/2, 5/3, 5/4, 5/5, 5/6, 5/7, 5/8, 5/9, 5/10, 5/11, 5/12, 5/13, 5/14, 5/15, 5/16, 5/17, 5/18, 5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 5/23, 5/24, 5/25, 5/26, 5/27, 5/28, 5/29, 5/30, 5/31, 6/1, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4, 6/5, 6/6, 6/7, 6/8, 6/9, 6/10, 6/11, 6/12, 6/13, 6/14, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/18, 6/19, 6/20, 6/21, 6/22, 6/23, 6/24, 6/25, 6/26, 6/27, 6/28, 6/29, 6/30, 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 7/5, 7/6, 7/7, 7/8, 7/9, 7/10, 7/11, 7/12, 7/13, 7/14, 7/15, 7/16, 7/17, 7/18, 7/19, 7/20, 7/21, 7/22, 7/23, 7/24, 7/25, 7/26, 7/27, 7/28, 7/29, 7/30, 7/31, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 8/4, 8/5, 8/6, 8/7, 8/8, 8/9, 8/10, 8/11, 8/12, 8/13, 8/14, 8/15, 8/16, 8/17, 8/18, 8/19, 8/20, 8/21, 8/22, 8/23, 8/24, 8/25, 8/26, 8/27, 8/28, 8/29, 8/30, 8/31, 9/1, 9/2, 9/3, 9/4, 9/5, 9/6, 9/7, 9/8, 9/9, 9/10, 9/11, 9/12, 9/13, 9/14, 9/15, 9/16, 9/17, 9/18, 9/19, 9/20, 9/21, 9/22, 9/23, 9/24, 9/25, 9/26, 9/27, 9/28, 9/29, 9/30, 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 10/4, 10/5, 10/6, 10/7, 10/8, 10/9, 10/10, 10/11, 10/12, 10/13, 10/14, 10/15, 10/16, 10/17, 10/18, 10/19, 10/20, 10/21, 10/22, 10/23, 10/24, 10/25, 10/26, 10/27, 10/28, 10/29, 10/30, 10/31, 11/1, 11/2, 11/3, 11/4, 11/5, 11/6, 11/7, 11/8, 11/9, 11/10, 11/11, 11/12, 11/13, 11/14, 11/15, 11/16, 11/17, 11/18, 11/19, 11/20, 11/21, 11/22, 11/23, 11/24, 11/25, 11/26, 11/27, 11/28, 11/29, 11/30, 12/1, 12/2, 12/3, 12/4, 12/5, 12/6, 12/7, 12/8, 12/9, 12/10, 12/11, 12/12, 12/13, 12/14, 12/15, 12/16, 12/17, 12/18, 12/19, 12/20, 12/21, 12/22, 12/23, 12/24, 12/25, 12/26, 12/27, 12/28, 12/29, 12/30, 12/31, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/14, 2/15, 2/16, 2/17, 2/18, 2/19, 2/20, 2/21, 2/22, 2/23, 2/24, 2/25, 2/26, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 3/4, 3/5, 3/6, 3/7, 3/8, 3/9, 3/10, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 3/14, 3/15, 3/16, 3/17, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22, 3/23, 3/24, 3/25, 3/26, 3/27, 3/28, 3/29, 3/30, 3/31, 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5, 4/6, 4/7, 4/8, 4/9, 4/10, 4/11, 4/12, 4/13, 4/14, 4/15, 4/16, 4/17, 4/18, 4/19, 4/20, 4/21, 4/22, 4/23, 4/24, 4/25, 4/26, 4/27, 4/28, 4/29, 4/30, 5/1, 5/2, 5/3, 5/4, 5/5, 5/6, 5/7, 5/8, 5/9, 5/10, 5/11, 5/12, 5/13, 5/14, 5/15, 5/16, 5/17, 5/1



## EUROPE



**OUT OF THE RUINS** — Vova Bepalenko, 4, crying Sunday as he touched the dog that found him in the rubble of Neftegorsk, Russia. The death toll from last week's quake hit 1,000, but hundreds of bodies have yet to be found.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### EU Near Deal on Labels For Engineered Food

BRUSSELS — European Union ministers are likely to agree on rules on Tuesday that would make it compulsory to label genetically engineered foods under certain conditions, EU officials and diplomats say.

EU countries have been deadlocked over the question for a year, holding up legislation on Union authorization for "novel" foods and ingredients.

But the latest text appears to have the backing of most of the governments in each camp — those wanting consumers to know every time a food has been genetically altered, and those wanting labels only on a case-by-case basis, the sources said.

The dispute involves foods that have been produced through biotechnology to have a longer shelf life, for example, or to better resist disease.

The most famous example is the "Flavr Savr" tomato developed in the United States, which contains a special gene that suppresses an enzyme responsible for rotting.

### Europe Shops in Tokyo For Possible Business

TOKYO — Seeking to make deals while Japan and the United States tinker over trade, a group of European business leaders arrived in Tokyo Sunday on a four-day visit.

The group from 11 European countries is led by Sir Leon Brittan, vice president of the European Commission, who will have an audience with Emperor Akihito. The group also plans to meet Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, Foreign Minister Yohji Kono and other officials.

The corporate leaders are expected to discuss possible business with Japanese counterparts at a time when the United States is threatening Japan with trade sanctions for failing to import enough autos and auto parts. A separate U.S.-Japan feud over airline routing also may cause the two sides to slap sanctions on each other.

### Swedens Are Sour on EU 5 Months After Joining

STOCKHOLM — Only one in five Swedes back their country's membership of the European Union a mere five months after the Scandinavian country joined the Union, according to a poll Sunday in the daily Göteborgs-Posten.

The Sifo institute's opinion poll said a bare 20 percent of 1,000 people polled felt Sweden had benefited by joining the Union, while 47 percent said membership was a burden. And 33 percent said joining had made no real difference.

### Bonn Sets Year 2000 As Car-Pollution Goal

BONN — Environment Minister Angela Merkel said Sunday that Germany was considering banning cars without catalytic converters from the roads by the year 2000.

"Short-term bans in the case of high ozone levels in the air are not sufficient to reduce environmental damage in the longer term," she told the Bild am Sonntag. "I want a clear reduction in the harmful emissions from traffic."

She said her ministry was discussing the legal and technical possibilities of such a move with other ministries and the European Union. "But the goal is fixed," she said.

The German cabinet last week approved plans to ban cars without catalytic converters from the roads when ozone reaches levels harmful to people's health.

### Moroccans Say 'No' To EU Fishing Offer

RABAT — Morocco rejected a European Union offer for a new fishing accord because proposals by the EU commission were unsatisfactory, a statement said on Saturday.

A three-year fisheries agreement between Morocco and the EU expired on April 30, and a fifth round of negotiations aimed at renewing it ended inconclusively Friday.

## Calendar

**European Union events scheduled Monday**  
WASHINGTON: The European commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler visits the United States, meets Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman.

**TOKYO:** Beginning of official visit to Japan by the European commissioner for external relations, Sir Leon Brittan, with group of representatives from European companies. Meetings with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama and other members of the Japanese government.

**LISBON:** João de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner charged with relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, will speak to the Portuguese Economics and Finance Institute on European policy toward development in southern Africa.

(Source: Agence Europe, AFP)

## Stone Laid By Walesa For Katyn Memorial

The Associated Press

**KATYN FOREST, Russia** — A somber trumpet echoed through the woods and mourners wept as President Lech Walesa of Poland laid the cornerstone Sunday for a memorial to thousands of Polish officers massacred here by the Soviets in World War II.

"We want to promise all victims that, in the name of human solidarity, we will remember them," Mr. Walesa said at the solemn memorial service by a flower-covered mass grave.

Stalin's secret police shot 4,400 Polish officers here in 1939 and dumped them into common graves in this forest near Smolensk.

Another 10,600 officers were shot to death in April and May of 1940 and buried in other places.

Katyn stands for all these crimes.

Mr. Walesa said that telling the truth about the massacre here was a step toward reconciling Russia and Poland.

The officers were prisoners of war captured by the invading Soviet Army in 1939. After the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, they uncovered the remains in Katyn.

Moscow did not officially admit the massacre until 1990. During the postwar decades of Soviet-imposed Communist rule in Poland, the Kremlin insisted the Germans were to blame, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia sent a message to Mr. Walesa saying the truth would lead to better relations between Warsaw and Moscow.

"It is necessary to turn this tragic page of our joint history," he said.

He also noted that Stalin's henchmen had buried more than 10,000 other victims of many nationalities in the forest.

"We consider this forest a memorial for the victims of totalitarianism, where a monument to all the innocent victims should be created," he said.

## Q & A: Forging a New Order

Acheson Biographer Draws Lessons From Another Era

James Chace, professor of international relations at Bard College in New York State and editor of the *World Policy Journal* at the New School for Social Research in New York City, is writing a biography of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He spoke about the postwar world's lessons with Lawrence Malkin of the *International Herald Tribune*.

**Q:** Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, some sort of new order is needed to replace the bipolar world of the last 50 years. You've spoken of a new concert of powers.

**A:** Fifty years ago, the United States was also confronted with a new world, but let's not forget there was no American grand strategy in place. Dean Acheson wrote, "Only slowly did it dawn upon us that the whole world structure and order that we had inherited from the 19th century was gone, and that the struggle to replace it would be directed from two bitterly opposed and ideologically irreconcilable power centers."

Eighteen months after the end of the war, the Truman administration had begun to erect the architecture of the postwar era. In addition to the Bretton Woods monetary regime, an international system based on the dollar as a world currency, the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the lineaments of the Western alliance were all coming into being.

And all this, let me remind you, happened after the Democratic Party had suffered its worst congressional defeat in 18 years. Like Bill Clinton, Harry Truman had to govern with a Republican Senate and an isolationist Republican House of Representatives very similar to the House today.

**Q:** What else does that era have to teach us now?

**A:** The problem today is that since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the old order, economic and security questions have been separated, both by the Europeans and us, and this is a grave mistake. Just as we both understood the need to link the economic recovery that began with the Marshall Plan to the beginnings of the Western alliance and NATO, we have to begin to look at a new system in terms of linking economics and security.

Without any obvious external threat, it's much more complicated to see that necessary link now. This time the threat is generalized.

disorder on the security level, and economic disorder, too, through lack of government control over economic questions and especially the huge international flows in the financial markets.

On the security side, the United States cannot be the policeman of the world any more, so we have to work with others to prevent upheavals. And the financial and security systems must be connected, as they were in the postwar world, or they will not work.

**Q:** Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

**A:** You tell me. I think we have to move in tandem, perhaps in slightly different rhythms but nevertheless on two parallel tracks. Security might be easier to tackle first because NATO already exists and the United States and Europe are already a part of it.

**Q:** And on the economic side?

**A:** We need to find some sort of transatlantic free trade system, and then link domestic economic policies, because this is the only way to move toward a global economy with stable currency values based on some form of global central bank and even global currency like the European ECU. If this seems optimistic, it also seems to me to be the only way you can deal with a new global economy, in which the central question for the moment is whether the financial market can be controlled. No great power can run a wholly national economy any more.

No one has yet come to grips with this. As long as countries insist on running wholly national economies to the degree that the United States, Japan, and even Germany are trying to do, you will not have cooperation. If the Japanese refuse, you would have to have a Euro-American system, and that would be very unfortunate.

**Q:** How would you link Japan to the security system?

**A:** The United States is the pivot state. It would remain part of a new European security organization including Russia. In Asia, it also would remain a party to the mutual security treaty with Japan. If you have a real breakdown of economic relations with Japan, can anyone doubt that ultimately the mutual security treaty will also lapse? No power has ever provided for the security of another as its economy has grown ever more powerful; that is why economics and security must be linked worldwide.

## Yemen Extradites Carlos Associate to Germany

The Associated Press

**SAN'A, Yemen** — Germany's most-wanted fugitive, Johannes Weirich, was extradited Sunday to face murder and terrorism charges, Yemeni security sources reported.

The sources said Mr. Weirich was flown out escorted by

German justice officials and intelligence agents aboard a special aircraft sent from Bonn, two days after the government confirmed that he was in custody.

The sources also said that Mr. Weirich, 47, once the

right-hand man of the terrorist known as Carlos, had been arrested "in mid-1994" in or near Aden. But there was no official explanation on why they had held him for so long or when the government notified German authorities that he had been arrested.

## BOOKS

### MAPPLETHORPE: A Biography

By Patricia Morrisroe. 461 pages. \$27.50. Random House.

Reviewed by Kunio Francis Tanabe

SEVEN months before Robert Mapplethorpe died of AIDS complications on March 9, 1989, Patricia Morrisroe approached the photographer and asked if she could document his life. Mapplethorpe had not yet reached the pinnacle of notoriety that was to come posthumously with the uproar over funding by the National Endowment for the Arts and the cancellation of his show at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. But by 1988 he had already established a foundation in his name and was eager to have a book written about

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Toyoo Gyohten, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, is reading "The Private Life of Chairman Mao" by Zhisui Li. "I was surprised that this kind of record could be exposed in public. One can argue, of course, that in the world of politics, these things can happen. But the world is so diverse that it's very dangerous to try to assess situations against a simple yardstick." (Steve Brill, *1HT*)



his bible and Andy Warhol his role model. But their influences on him are mere blips after Patti Smith walks into his life. She is an aspiring artist, poet and singer who exudes a certain sexual ambiguity that appeals to Mapplethorpe. She shares his digs, hopes and dreams; in the summer of 1969, they move into the Chelsea Hotel, "a psychedelic Coney Island for creative geniuses and freaks." The seedy hotel that once sparked with Victorian opulence now attracts punks, junkies, transvestites, counterculture celebrities and struggling artists.

After years of trying to determine his sexual identity, Mapplethorpe begins a series of homosexual affairs. "Within a year he had had an affair with Terry, worked as a hustler, resumed his relationship with Patti, and embraced, at least visually, the culture of the leather bars," Morrisroe writes.

"David Croland became Mapplethorpe's first male model, and Robert took pictures of David wearing black leather pants and a leather vest, a banana tied around his eyes. Mapplethorpe's photographing men whom he physically desired would become a lifelong pursuit for him, and his photographs would serve as a diary of his sexual adventures."

In the end Mapplethorpe has left us a legacy of work still surrounded with controversy. Whether his photographs will withstand the ravages of time and his critics remains to be seen. Yet regardless of how one reacts to Mapplethorpe's pictures, Morrisroe's portrait of the artist as a horrific man is as mesmerizing as Mapplethorpe's stare in his self-portraits. Those who knew and loved Mapplethorpe may find fault with the biographer for having used a wide-angle lens of her own that overly distorts her subject into the image of a monster. But there is enough evidence in Morrisroe's book and Mapplethorpe's own photographs to be thankful for not ever crossing his path.

Kunio Francis Tanabe is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE was a surprising result in the Cavendish Invitational Pairs tournament. With three deals remaining, Peter Weichsel and Richard Schwartz suffered a disaster on the first of the three, and dropped to second. The victory went to second, Paul Soloway, a former world champion who has the world's biggest collection of master points. The disaster deal for Weichsel and Schwartz, who sat East and West, is shown in the diagram. They bid to four hearts, which would have failed by one trick at least, but South tried four spades, expecting to find four trumps in the dummy in view of the take-out double.

West had a lead problem, and knew that the heart suit would not take him far. Hoping to develop a ruff, he made the aggressive South great pleasure, giving South great pleasure. After winning with the ace, South was able to cross to dummy with a club lead and dummy with a trump. There was now no play to prevent an overtrick, and South scored 900. This was a loss of 254 for

Weichsel and Schwartz, far more than the margin by which they lost the title. But it was not easy to defeat four spades. South should make exactly 10 tricks after a black suit lead, and the only road to successful defense was a pedestrian heart. Repeated heart leads would then weaken South's trumps and cause the contract to fail by at least one trick.

**NORTH**  
♠ J 4 2  
♥ Q  
♦ Q J 8 3  
♣ A K 10 8 5

**WEST**  
♠ 8 7 5 3  
♥ J 9 6 2  
♦ K 2  
♣ Q 6 3

**EAST (D)**  
♠ A Q  
♥ A K 10 8 7 4 3  
♦ 6  
♣ 9 7 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 10 9 6  
♥ 5  
♦ A 10 9 7 6 4  
♣ J 2

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 2 ♣  
4 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

Do your students know all there is to know about world news?

A bit too much to ask?

Not any more. Try

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ON CD-ROM

The full text. The full year. Fully searchable. Know the news. No excuses.

1995 subscription: £750 or £550 before 31 July

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

☐ I am interested in the International Herald Tribune on CD-ROM and would like to save £200 by subscribing before 31 July 1995. Please rush me my free approval copy for 60 days.

☐ Please send me details of reduced prices for schools.

NAME .....  
TITLE .....  
INSTITUTION .....  
ADDRESS .....  
POSTCODE ..... COUNTRY .....  
TEL. .... FAX .....

Return to: Primary Source Media, Ltd., Box 45, Reading, RG1 1HF, England. Tel: +44 (0)1734 583217 Fax: +44 (0)1734 391331



56-95



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Terror in Algeria

Just two years ago, an Algerian journalist was killed in the first of a series of assassinations that has now reached 46. There has been no assault on a nation's press like it. This plague of terror began after the army took over, to preempt an Islamic party's imminent electoral victory, in 1992. The military government itself has a sorry record of suppressing independent journalism. But the murders seem mostly the work of the Islamic organizations fighting the government, especially the notorious Armed Islamic Group. Besides killing journalists, they have forced several hundred more people into exile and intimidated some, but far from all, of those who stay.

There is a chilling abstractness to this aspect of the generalized slaughter that is taking place across Algeria. Some journalists are being killed, as they sometimes are in other countries, for the outspokenness or unpopularity of what they report or write. "Those who fight us with the pen shall die by the sword," the Armed Islamic Group has said. But they also are being targeted simply as symbols of the secular state, the abolition of which is the fundamentalists' guiding goal.

Here lies the larger peril. The media in Algeria, as elsewhere, constitute the society's means of communication. To eliminate them is to atomize the society and isolate its members from each other.

American journalists are fortunate enough to work in conditions where they are not called upon to pay for their calling with their lives. There must be immense respect for the personal courage and dedication of those facing a starkly different situation abroad, and a showing of professional solidarity across national lines.

Some 15 international media organizations have now joined in an appeal to halt the terror against Algerian journalists. All parties to the Algerian conflict—official and opposition—are urged to cease media intimidation and censorship and to recognize the status of journalists as civilian noncombatants, to denounce forcefully attacks that do take place and to support the restoration of press freedom as an essential component of any solution to the Algerian crisis.

This is a program not just for rescuing an embattled journalistic corps but for helping a torn society rescue itself.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## To Remedy Discrimination

A confidential report prepared by administration officials should be enough to dissuade President Bill Clinton from joining the Republicans' gathering crusade against affirmative action.

It might even persuade him to tackle the Republicans head-on with a principled, public defense of a strategy that has demonstrably enlarged the opportunities for blacks, other minorities and women to move into the American mainstream.

The report, which has not been released, argues that with some exceptions the federal government's affirmative action programs are morally and constitutionally justified to overcome "manifest imbalances" in the workplace and in America's educational institutions.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson put the case for affirmative action more briskly when he called it a "conservative remedy to generations of unfair practices that favored white men."

The reality that affirmative action is a minimal, short-term remedy for enormous, protracted injustice is the message that Mr. Clinton must carry forward. He is likely to wait until the report is published before speaking out. Yet speak he must.

In a year when every Republican presidential candidate needs a trademark angle, Governor Pete Wilson of California is trying to sell the public on the idea that affirmative action is an anti-white conspiracy. Mr. Clinton needs to recall the rather modest, and bipartisan, origins of the effort to get minorities and women into a fair race for education and jobs. In the late 1960s, President Lyndon Johnson's Justice Department and President Richard Nixon's Labor Department designed two consciously race-based strategies to break down ancient patterns of discrimination.

History is instructive, too, when it comes to debunking the phony sense of injustice being urged on white male voters. In 1966, a New Orleans craft union with an all-white membership was required to seek out minorities and invite them to use its hiring hall—the only way that blacks could crack the job market. In

1970, Philadelphia contractors seeking city business were told that their employees' racial makeup would have to approximate that of the local work force. In both cases, federal courts concluded that there was nothing wrong, morally and constitutionally, with these therapeutic efforts to redress years of negative exclusion with a new practice of affirmative inclusion. Since then, Congress and the courts have for the most part upheld the principles of affirmative action and its expanded application.

Mr. Clinton can also talk about practical results. During the past two decades, a significant number of black families have been able to move up the job and income scale. Affirmative action is not the only reason for this, but it is surely an important one. More broadly, Mr. Clinton might ask, why in the world should white America fear the expansion of the black middle class? That is something to be welcomed by everyone.

According to an account in Wednesday's New York Times, the unfinished White House report gives Mr. Clinton room to address the concerns of white males. It says that race or sex cannot be the only criterion and that affirmative action programs must respect the rights of "bystanders," like white men. It also expresses concern about federal programs that establish rigid quotas that in effect become an entitlement.

On balance, though, the report reaffirms the value of affirmative action. In what was surely an unfortunate but perhaps revealing choice of words, one official connected with the report said that it was "an attempt by the president to discover and define what he believes."

It would be nice to think that Mr. Clinton had believed all along in affirmative action. But even if that was not the case, he now has a reason to embrace its cause and draw a clear moral line between himself and politicians who, in their advance for votes, would end this measure, 30-year effort to undo two centuries of discrimination.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Focus on Civil Liberties

A change in the political atmosphere has overtaken the anti-terrorism legislation that President Bill Clinton sent to Congress in February. Then it appeared his proposals would be passed easily, though civil liberties groups rightly raised alarms about a section creating secret court proceedings in certain deportation cases and another authorizing the president to label groups as terrorists and prohibit them from raising funds. But the Oklahoma City bombing revealed a strong strain of anti-government sentiment in the country, and now Republicans, not traditionally focused on the civil liberties involved here, are taking a closer look.

In mid-May, a bill came to the floor of the House that should have pleased law enforcement supporters: It contained \$100 million in new money for counterterrorism in addition to \$250 million for assistance to Oklahoma City and new security at federal buildings. But, in a new wrinkle, Republicans sought and received assurances before voting that no new or expanded powers were being granted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Last week Chairman Henry Hyde of

the House Judiciary Committee introduced his version of an anti-terrorism bill that improves on the president's proposal; it would at least allow aliens' lawyers to examine evidence being used by the government in security-related deportation proceedings, and it would empower Congress to overturn presidential designations of organizations as terrorist.

Later, Republicans in the Senate, joined by a few Democrats, rejected an administration-supported proposal to amend the terrorism bill being considered there that would have expanded government authority to use emergency wiretaps.

The importance of protecting citizens' rights in these matters tends to be minimized when the targets of government action are alleged drug traffickers, pornographers and the like.

But when larger numbers of citizens who consider themselves more mainstream believe, with reason or not, that they are threatened by government power, a little more attention is paid.

If this phenomenon stimulates a greater sensitivity to the rights involved and a broader coalition for their protection, it is a welcome development.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Bosnia: In Lebanon, Some Sad but Useful Lessons

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — Bosnia? I have a feeling that I've been to this play before. It was an almost identical ethnic conflict between Muslims and Christians and it was called Lebanon. It had a sad ending. As the United States troops toward deploying troops in Bosnia, I offer these lessons from the 1982 U.S. Marine intervention in Beirut.

Lesson One: There is no such thing as a peacekeeper or neutral force in an ethnic conflict. The very meaning of an ethnic conflict is that a society has been torn asunder, every community has grabbed a slice and there is no neutral ground left. That is why shortly after the marines went to Beirut as part of a peacekeeping force to support the central government, they discovered that there was no center to support.

Even the government was on one of the sides, and by supporting it the marines were drawn into the battle. That is why locals renamed the marines "the International Militia." That is why the marines in Beirut quickly went from trying to protect others to defending themselves. That is why if the United States plans to intervene in Bosnia, in any way, it had better decide whose side it

is on — otherwise the locals will do it.

Lesson Two: To try to extinguish an ethnic conflict when it is raging at full force is futile. When the call of the tribe beckons an ethnic group into battle, get out of the way. The tribal impulse for survival and revenge is like a political blowtorch. No amount of rational argument can tone it down. If you try to smother it with your own body, or army, it will burn a hole right through you.

What all these tribal conflicts have in common is that the participants never learn and never forget, but they do get tired. And what brought an end to the Lebanese civil war was that after 14 years of fighting, both the Christians and Muslims became exhausted.

But that exhaustion, while a necessary condition for quelling an ethnic conflict, is not a sufficient one — because the capacity of these ethnic groups to carry on their blood feuds at any price beggars the imagination. That is why you also need a clear winner and a clear loser. Both the Christians and the Muslims got tired in Lebanon, but the war only ended after

the Muslims knocked out the Christians.

Lesson Three: Once you have two exhausted parties, with a clear winner and a loser, you still need an outside force that is cunning enough and brutal enough to manipulate the parties into a stable, long-term cease-fire.

In the case of Lebanon, that was Syria's role. The Syrians made sure the Muslims won, but not so decisively that the Christians would be powerless. The Christians still have a role in Lebanese political life — just not as much as before.

The Syrians were able to manipulate this redrawing of the Lebanese pie (thereby ensuring themselves a slice) because they had the staying power, and strategic interests, to stick around after the Americans, Israelis and Europeans had walked away.

Lesson Four: There is always a great temptation when dealing with these conflicts to want to smash the party that seems to be engaged in the most grotesque violence. That is understandable. But if you are going to play on the other guy's field, you had better be playing by his rules. The game in Beirut and Bosnia is Everything Goes. They shoot at the Red Cross, they kidnap peacekeepers,

they use car bombs, dog bombs and suicide bombs. The Geneva Convention rule book never made it out to Beirut or Bosnia. Unless you are ready to out-Serb the Serbs and out-thug the thugs, you had better stay home.

Lesson Five: The best approach in dealing with such ethnic conflicts is usually: "Lift, lift and contain." Lift out the hapless foreign peacekeepers so that the parties can fight it out until there is a decisive winner and loser. By preventing that you are only prolonging the conflict. Lift the arms embargo so that people determined to fight for their self-determination can do so until exhausted, victorious or defeated. And finally, contain the fighting so that it doesn't spread beyond the ethnic cauldron.

That's how Lebanon ended. It would be so much more morally satisfying to do more, but in the case of Lebanon no foreign power was ready to pay the real price of doing more, and half measures only made things worse. So it is in Bosnia. The sooner we admit that the sooner we "lift, lift and contain" there, the sooner the Bosnia war will reach its inevitable sad ending.

The New York Times

## Before Things Get Worse, Try for a Hold-the-Nose Settlement

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — This has to be the prime moment to see what the diplomats might make of a Bosnia trembling on the brink of military escalation.

There is, I think, at least a remote chance for what is at best a hold-the-nose settlement. But it does meet the crucial minimal standard of offering to the principal Bosnian victims of Serbian imperialism — the Muslim community and the Muslim-led government — a better deal than they can plausibly expect to get in any other way.

This may be one of those situations that had to get worse before it could get better. Recently Bosnia got worse. Until then it could be argued that the United Nations had in NATO a powerful military lever to bring Bosnian Serbs to accept the settlement plan offered by the international Contact Group

(America, Russia, Britain, France and Germany).

But then the United Nations made the mistake of prematurely testing its military option, by random air strikes. The Serbs answered by seizing UN peacekeepers as hostages, deflating just the option of air strikes but the whole military option.

Keep in mind we are not talking here of whether the allies can inflict great damage — of course they can. We are talking of whether the allies can endure even modest but continuing casualties, and the evidence is they cannot. In short, the international bluff was called.

A flustered and defensive President Bill Clinton has responded in part by a series of military-type words and deeds, including hints of a limited U.S. combat role. The closer the United

States gets to anything resembling putting American soldiers at risk, however, the less appealing the military option may look and the wider the opening for a political option.

There is a political option. Its name is Slobodan Milosevic, president of Serbia. His reckless power-seeking makes him the single person most responsible for ex-Yugoslavia's agony; his record of broken promises and devious maneuvers has earned him a reputation as a snake.

But by policy and example, Serbia exercises more influence than any other country over its Bosnian Serbian kin. This makes Mr. Milosevic's cooperation indispensable if they are to be brought around.

It also makes his policy central not just to the relief of Bosnia but to the relief of Bill

Clinton. The president is in a pickle. He is being pulled into a war he desperately wants to stay out of. The discredited Mr. Milosevic turns out to be better situated than anyone else to help him avoid it. Mr. Milosevic may need Mr. Clinton to spare his country further risk and deprivation. Mr. Clinton needs Mr. Milosevic to help get him out of a political jam.

A negotiation between the Contact Group and Mr. Milosevic is proceeding. For an end to economic sanctions and a return to prewar normalcy, he offers to isolate the Bosnian Serbs further and to repudiate their separatist political agenda. The talks are burdened by mutual distrust. They could easily collapse, increasing the sort of despair in which military choices become undeniable.

But they could also move forward. Then the question would

be whether the Bosnian Serbs would redouble their defiance or start buying into the Contact Group plan. The word from Belgrade is that Mr. Milosevic is probing political fissures among the Bosnian Serbs' businessmen, military and intellectuals. If he wins them over, he is prepared to claim credit for bringing their peace; if he doesn't, then he did what he could. Meanwhile, he argues to the West that carrots dealt to him for political concessions will show the Bosnian Serbs that concessions will earn them carrots too.

At once to compel the Bosnian Serbs to release the remaining hostages and to persuade them they are better off yielding most of their territorial conquests: This is NATO's challenge. With Mr. Milosevic, it is a distinct long shot. Without him, it is a nonstarter.

The Washington Post

## Dangerously Triangular Diplomacy

By Bryce Harland

LONDON — Warren Christopher promised Friday to study proposals for a trans-Atlantic free trade agreement. He said that Washington's long-term goal was to integrate the economies of North America and Europe.

Speaking in Madrid, the U.S. secretary of state set out conditions for American participation in such an accord. He proposed shorter-term measures to boost trade and jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

The proposal for a trans-Atlantic free trade area has influential supporters. They argue that the United States and Europe have been drifting apart since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Differences have arisen over Bosnia, Iran and Japan, as well as Russia and Central Europe.

In Washington, the new congressional leadership is questioning the need for cooperation with European allies. Faced by such sentiment, Mr. Christopher says the trans-Atlantic relationship should be broadened by strengthening its economic side.

This argument carries weight in Europe. There is considerable concern over attitudes in the new Congress, and over a degree of prickliness in relations. The Eu-

ropean Union and the United States have had difficulty in negotiating further reductions in trade barriers (disputes remain over agriculture, textiles, films, steel and aircraft). The decline in the value of the dollar evoked criticism from France and Germany of U.S. economic policies.

In Washington, the trans-Atlantic free trade idea took time to catch on. Some officials said that Europe would first need to show a willingness to negotiate in earnest on issues like agriculture and films. But U.S. interest seems to have grown. Congressional actions no doubt have something to do with this; so, perhaps, has Bosnia. But there may be another reason.

Last month, the Clinton administration announced that it would impose 100 percent tariffs on Japanese luxury cars entering the United States unless Japan agreed to open its markets more widely for foreign cars and auto parts. Washington said it was taking its case against Tokyo to the World Trade Organization.

U.S. officials later warned that if no agreement was reached at an

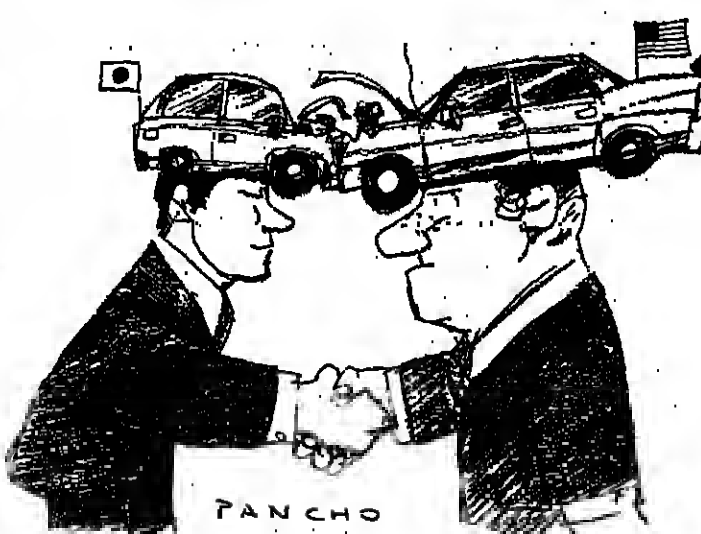
upcoming meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum on a timetable for opening Asian markets, it would weaken American public support for the U.S. security presence in Asia.

During the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the prospect of closer U.S. regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific was used to press the EU for concessions. America now seems to be trying the same tactic in reverse.

One purpose behind the current push for a trans-Atlantic free trade area clearly is to show Asia and the Pacific that the United States still has other options and is prepared to use them if it does not get what it wants from Japan.

President Clinton may succeed in his attempt at triangular diplomacy. But his tactics have not so far won widespread admiration outside the United States.

The trans-Atlantic free trade idea is a sign that Washington is still looking to Europe for support in its dispute with Japan. But the EU has criticized the United States roundly for unilateralism. Europeans appear to fear that if such tactics can be used against one trading partner, they could be used against another. For now, they are



PANCHO in Le Monde (Paris)

prepared to subordinate their differences with Japan to the goal of making the new WTO work, and to stop America from taking arbitrary unilateral actions.

Triangular diplomacy requires skill and strength. Without either, it can antagonize everyone and isolate the player. Unilateralism is

different from isolationism, but it could lead to the same result—the weakening of America.

The writer is a former New Zealand high commissioner to London. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Where Is the Crime? Conundrum for Post-Communist Europe

By Tina Rosenberg

NEW YORK — The German Constitutional Court's decision that East German agents who spied on West Germany cannot be prosecuted was welcome.

The ruling means that hundreds of pending espionage cases will probably be dropped and that many convicted East Germans are likely to receive amnesties. It also carries important lessons for other new democracies.

The decision wipes out the six-year sentence given in 1993 to Markus Wolf, the head of East Germany's foreign intelligence service, for spying on West Germany. The most important charge he faced, treason, was absurd. Treason has to be committed against one's own country; West Germany was not Mr. Wolf's.

Presumably, Bonn had not assembled enough evidence to prosecute him for authorizing assassinations or aiding the terrorist Red Army faction in West Germany — crimes many ascribe to him. As it was, the trial was meaningless.

The conviction of Markus Wolf was one in a series of bizarre judgments against the leaders of the former East Germany. The chief of the secret police, Erich Mielke, was given six years for two murders he committed in 1951.

In addition to top Communist officials, dozens of young border guards have been tried, and many convicted, for shooting citizens trying to cross to the West. Their superiors testified at the trials, contending and going as free men.

Germany faces the great legal conundrum of post-Communist Europe: Where is the crime?

Latin American dictatorships were marked by murders, torture, kidnappings — criminal acts. But while these were carried out by regimes of criminals, Eastern Europe was ruled by criminal regimes. Officials who murdered and tortured must be prosecuted, but, at least after the 1950s, Europe's Communist dictatorships were less given to violence than to invasive surveillance and restricting basic freedoms.

These abuses are morally, but not legally, indictable. Tapping telephones and inducing children to spy on their parents fell within the law. Western legal experts agree that people cannot be tried for acts that were not criminal when committed.

The trials have also failed in another important respect. They have not done much to encourage ordinary Germans to deal with the past. Many West Germans mistakenly thought that former East Germans would relish seeing the Berlin Wall put on trial. The first East German officials tried, in 1991, were four border guards, all in their 20s, who shot the last man in die trying to get over the wall.

The guards' defense strategy — familiar to Germans — that they were just following orders could have generated a debate about the complicity of ordinary citizens.

Such discussion is crucial in overcoming the mentality created by dictatorships. But the trial was so clearly conceived and orchestrated by West Germans that it provoked in former East Germans the emotion least auspicious for dealing with the past: victimization.

Many Eastern Germans think that, having failed to purge their own Nazi rulers, West Germany is trying to atone by purging the Communists. By 2 to 1, Germans both East and West thought the guards' trials should be stopped. These trials show how even one of the world's strongest democracies can abuse its power.

Trials all across Eastern Europe are offering rulers a way to punish their opponents. In the end, flawed trials undermine the rule of law by strengthening the idea, common to authoritarian regimes, that politics rules justice. The more extreme the measure to punish the old mentality the more it is reinforced.

But some countries may still be able to bring top leaders to justice on firm moral and legal grounds. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is to go on trial in Poland this year for giving orders to defense minister to shoot protesters in Gdansk in 1970 the went on to be elected president in 1989.

The Poles have been trying for almost three years to punish him for imposing martial law in 1981, but the narrower charge involving

direct complicity in violence may put him behind bars.

Every new democracy must strive to hold past dictators accountable, but only when they are accused of serious crimes that violated existing law. The highest officials should receive the harshest sentences. The best way to

bring justice for a whole society is to do justice to each defendant.

The writer, a fellow at the World Policy Institute, is author of "The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism." She contributed this column to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Japan's Progress

NEW YORK — Colonel John A. Cockerill, in a letter from Yokohama under date of May 7, says that Japan's navy by 1895 will be able to cope with any power except England. He thinks that Fort Arthur is well garrisoned by the Japanese, and will be practically impregnable. The Times to-day, [June 4] says: "Japan's quiescence is suggestive of mischief. The queer commotion in Formosa looks like an excuse for a second and fiercer attack on China."

### 1920: Hungarian Woes

BUDAPEST — At the opening of the sitting of the National Assembly to-day [June 4], the President, Mr. Rakosi, said: "The Peace Treaty, which is about to be signed, will not bring the promised everlasting peace, but will sow discord and the seeds of fresh conflicts among peoples. We put our faith in Divine Prov-

idence, in the vitality of our nation, and in our own energy. We cry out to the territories which are being wrenched from us after a life in common for centuries back: 'We are being separated, but not forever.' The sitting was then adjourned in sign of mourning.

### 1945: Syrian Rupture

DAMASCUS — Jamil Mardam Bey, Syria's Acting Premier and Foreign Minister, declared in a statement today [June 4] that the recent shelling of the capital by the French "liquidates the French-Syrian situation. The Syrian government, he said, 'has completely broken off relations with the French; and they will not be renewed except upon a normal diplomatic plane without any undue advantages to the French.' He said that an international committee will be formed to assess the damages caused to Damascus, and the French government will be requested to pay an indemnity.



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Editors

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher and Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor and Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAM ELABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DYKHAUSE, Editor of the London Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor • RENEE BUNDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BPN, Circulation Director

Directors of the Publication: Richard D. Vinocur

Directors of the Publication: Richard D. Vinocur

International Herald Tribune, 191 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41 49 00 00 Fax: (1) 49 02 10 00, (1) 49 02 12 12 Internet: IHT@euronline

Issues for: United States: 100 issues per year. Subscriptions: 1995 rates: \$24.00 (US), \$26.00 (Canada), \$28.00 (Europe). Single copies: \$0.50 (US), \$0.60 (Canada), \$0.70 (Europe). Back issues: \$1.00 (US), \$1.20 (Canada), \$1.50 (Europe). Advertising: 1995 rates: \$1.00 per line (US), \$1.20 (Canada), \$1.50 (Europe). Classified: 1995 rates: \$1.00 per line (US), \$1.20 (Canada), \$1.50 (Europe). Copyright © 1995 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Printed in France.



## INTERNATIONAL

# 'A Miscalculation,' Britain Says

## New UN Unit Called Proof of Serbs' Error

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — The creation of a well-armed United Nations combat force that can strike quickly shows the Bosnian Serbs made a "massive miscalculation" when they took UN peacekeepers hostage, Britain's defense minister said Sunday.

"So far as the particular position of the hostages is concerned, the Bosnian Serbs inevitably have put themselves in the firing line," Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind said in an BBC television interview.

"I think it's become very clear over the last week that the Bosnia Serbs made a very massive miscalculation in taking these hostages, not only incurring the contempt of the world," Mr. Rifkind said.

"One of the consequences of their action," he said, "was the decision that's been taken in the last few days" to set up a "rapid deployment force to give added protection to the UN to prevent the seizure of individuals, of their weapons."

At an emergency meeting in Paris called to deal with the hostage crisis, defense ministers from 15 Western governments agreed Saturday to set up two separate rapid-reaction forces in the region to protect UN forces there.

The two brigades — the 5,000-strong British 24th Air-mobility Brigade and a new international force made up of British, French and Dutch troops — could be operating by the end of the month, said Defense Minister Charles Millon of France.

France's president, Jacques Chirac, in a telephone conversation with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on Sunday, stressed a need for coordinated

action to help win the release of the UN hostages, his spokeswoman said.

No U.S. troops would participate directly in the force, in keeping with the Clinton administration's promise to keep American troops off the ground in Bosnia except to assist in any forced withdrawal of the 22,500 UN troops there.

But the United States will provide important logistical assistance, including air support from jet fighters and gunships flown by American pilots, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry, who attended the three-hour session.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said the new force might not succeed in protecting UN peacekeepers — and the 22,000-strong UN force might be forced to withdraw, which would lead to full-scale war that might spread. He said Washington would also provide Cobra attack helicopters and help with a strategic airlift to the region.

Mr. Millon said a group would go to New York early this week to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, of the decisions. A vote by the Security Council would be required to carry out the changes, he said.

The two brigades will come under the command of General Bernard Janvier, commander of UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, who could delegate control to Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, commander of UN troops in Bosnia.

Either officer could order the rapid reaction force to undertake a mission to shore up remote UN outposts or even rescue UN personnel facing a threat without referring the de-

cision to headquarters in New York or a civilian UN representative in the region.

The problem of a two-tiered chain of command on such decisions as ordering air strikes has been a major impediment to taking bold military action, especially when UN ultimatums are flouted.

The defense ministers emphasized that the reinforcements and the two new mobile brigades were not intended to put the UN troops on a war footing.

Asserting that the recent taking of UN hostages by Bosnian Serbs had "done nothing but strengthen our resolve," Mr. Millon said the goal was to broaden the capability of the forces already there.

Britain's 24th Air-mobility Brigade, a well-equipped force that uses light tanks and helicopters, was placed on alert to go to Bosnia last Monday, a day after 33 British hostages were seized. The brigade would be based in Bosnia.

The other brigade, consisting of 4,000 to 5,000 men, will probably be placed in Croatia, and be supplied with equipment and support from Spain, Norway, Turkey and the Netherlands.

The decisions on reinforcement taken by the defense ministers from NATO, Sweden and Finland will raise the total number of UN troops in Bosnia to about 32,000.

Mr. Rifkind emphasized that the UN mandate had not changed. "The UN is no closer to being a combatant than it was before," he said. "This capability will give very significant enhanced protection to the UN to enable it to carry out its task." (AP, NYT, Reuters)



PEACE MISSION — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany bowing to a Jordanian honor guard on arriving in Amman Sunday. He is scheduled to meet Monday with King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

## Britain Drifts Further Away From EU

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

TAORMINA, Italy — Britain's growing isolation from its European Union partners over majority decision-making is reducing London's role in reshaping the bloc and at the same time increasing support for the deeper political integration sought by Germany.

The British isolation was unmistakable at the inaugural meeting of a group of high-level EU officials at this Sicilian resort over the weekend.

The so-called reflection group was asked to avoid entrenched positions and come up with creative proposals for strengthening the Union's effectiveness as it takes in as many as a dozen new members in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

But the British representative read a prepared text stating flatly that London would not accept any extension of majority decision-making.

"Seeking to out-vote states where vital national interests are involved will create more problems than it solves," David Davis, Britain's minister for European affairs, told reporters afterward.

That rigid stance prompted other members of the group to suggest that their report to EU leaders in December would contain recommended reforms endorsed by 14 member states, and a lone British dissent.

Carlos Westendorp, the Spanish minister who chairs the group, said the panel must not limit its ambitions just to keep

everyone on board. "It's better not to have a consensus than to have a very limited consensus," he said.

The clash reinforced the view of many EU officials that Prime

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Minister John Major's Conservative government is not prepared to negotiate because of fierce opposition to integration from the party's far right. In this view, a 1996 intergovernmental conference designed to agree on the reforms will be delayed until mid-1997, after British parliamentary elections that polls suggest Mr. Major will lose.

There was no direct criticism of Britain, thanks to an agreement among officials to refrain from attacking each other's position in public.

Werner Hoyer, Germany's deputy foreign minister, managed to welcome the "open and constructive way" in which Mr. Davis had exposed Britain's position.

But Mr. Hoyer made no se-

cret that Bonn would insist on stronger powers for EU institutions and fewer national vetoes.

Germany has been frustrated by the Union's recent inability to make Europol an effective force against international crime and agree on common policies toward Slovenia and Macedonia.

Unless the need for unanimity is sharply curtailed, Bonn fears it will be all but impossible to draft serious foreign and interior policies as the Union expands to some 27 members in the next decade.

As expected, representatives from the Benelux countries, Italy, the European Commission and European Parliament all supported Germany. Just as significantly, the Union's three new members — Sweden, Finland and Austria — posed no objections. Indeed, Foreign Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen said for the first time last week that Sweden was prepared to consider extending the use of majority voting.

That leaves France as Britain's main foe as an ally. President Jacques Chirac stirred

those hopes during the recent election campaign, saying that France wanted to reinforce the power of national governments over EU policy and curb the influence of the commission, the Union's executive agency.

But Mr. Chirac has also called for a joint French-German position on EU reform, and German officials express quiet confidence that he will come around to their way of thinking.

The key, according to German officials, is Europe's plans for monetary union.

A single European currency remains the paramount goal of France's European policy because it would break the Bundesbank's effective monopoly on monetary policy.

Whatever reforms are agreed upon at the conference will be ratified around 1997, just when governments are deciding which countries are ready for a single currency.

The message was clear: If other EU countries expect Germany to give up the Deutsche mark, they will have to deliver deeper political cooperation.

## Algerians To Execute Assassin of President

TUNIS — An Algerian court has sentenced to death an army officer for killing President Mohammed Boudiaf of Algeria three years ago.

The defendant's lawyers, who had walked out of the trial, immediately appealed, a source close to the defense said.

Algerian state-run radio said that Algiers criminal court late on Saturday found Lemharez Boumaarali, a 29-year-old army lieutenant, guilty of Mr. Boudiaf's murder in June 1992 and of plotting to overthrow the government.

He was sentenced to death, normally done by firing squad, but given eight days to appeal.

Many Algerians had hoped that the trial would have resolved why Mr. Boudiaf was shot and killed in the eastern town of Annaba barely five months after he took power to try to resolve a crisis between Islamic fundamentalists and army-backed authorities.

Speculation ranged from a killer acting for religious motives to a carefully planned murder to eliminate a leader who was showing increasing independence from those who appointed him.

Algerian newspapers had earlier commented that the trial had done little to resolve speculation about why Mr. Boudiaf was killed.

"Except for a miracle, the trial is ending without great revelation," Le Soir d'Algérie said before the verdict. "It has not fulfilled its promise."

## 4 Are Killed by Fire At a Hostel in Moscow

MOSCOW — A fire swept through the fifth floor of a Moscow university hostel early Sunday, killing four people, Interfax news agency said.

The fire at the Patrice Lumumba university hostel in southwestern Moscow broke out at 5:40 A.M. and was put out after just over an hour.

## POLICY: U.S. Clarifies Position

Continued from Page 1

gered platoons. Pentagon officials, meanwhile, offered no early word on the fate of the American pilot whose fighter jet was shot down Friday. Defense Secretary William J. Perry said there was no evidence the pilot had succeeded in ejecting, according to news agency accounts.

According to The Associated Press, Mr. Perry also told reporters Sunday that a new pledge of U.S. equipment and aircraft to back up a NATO "quick reaction" force would include sophisticated unmanned reconnaissance planes.

He also said NATO allies were pleased to hear the Pentagon pledge rapid coordination and dissemination of intelligence from Bosnia.

The Pentagon last week offered to support the Europeans by providing attack helicopters, AC-130 gunships, communi-

cations and navigation gear and night vision equipment.

Todd Purdum of The New York Times reported earlier.

Mr. Clinton's comments Saturday about the role of U.S. troops in Bosnia capped a week of intensive debate in the administration and the Western alliance about how to deal with the hostage-taking by the Bosnian Serbs, who were avenging NATO air strikes against Serbian ammunition dumps — a turnaround that had underscored the vulnerability of the peace-keeping forces.

Mr. Clinton's comments earlier last week had seemed to extend that significantly to using U.S. troops to help peacekeepers move around as part of a broad redeployment — an idea he sought to squelch Saturday.

See our  
Read Estate Marketplace  
every Friday

## BOSNIA: Sarajevo Shelled

Continued from Page 1

discuss the hostages. It was also possible that Chinnaya Gharekan, a senior UN official dispatched from New York to deal with the hostage crisis, might meet the Bosnian Serb leadership.

"We've probably seen the last air strikes in Bosnia, anyway, and we've seen some flexibility from the Serbs in releasing a group of hostages, so a meeting might be useful," the UN official said.

A total of 121 hostages were released on Friday after Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, intervened on their behalf.

Western governments had appeared to believe Mr. Milosevic's claims that the other hostages would soon be released, but once again the limits of his control over the Bosnian Serbs have been demonstrated.

## GERMANY: Wrapping Reichstag, Redefining Nation

Continued from Page 1

Good pay, easy hours and superb benefits substitute for the less tangible bonds on which other countries rely — flags, royalty, anthems, uniforms, crowds, national purpose, mobility.

But civic and national pride remain tainted concepts in Germany. Imperialism, fascism and communism have immunized many Germans against the very notion of nationhood. Many citizens, especially in academia, and politics, proudly view their country as the world's first postmodern state: selfless, rational, eager to be blended into a united Europe.

Unfortunately, that intellectual ideal stands apart from the natural, emotional desire for belonging, for identity. After the essential question, "Who am I?" comes the obvious follow-up: "To what do I belong?"

Germany is not yet ready to answer that question. Christo may wrap the Reichstag, but neither Bonn nor the new government quarter being built in Berlin contains the kind of monumental or ceremonial buildings that become symbols in other countries.

Germans have good reason to be forward-looking, and the country's generous patronage of even the most fringy artists represents a tolerance that extends throughout the society.

Yet when a Berlin high school bans its students from raising Germany's own flag in their classroom — an inflammatory political act, the school administration decided — the matter is dismissed in a few lines in the local newspaper.

Even now, after the 50th anniversaries of genocide and defeat have come and gone, symbols of the past have enormous power to divide Germans.

Three years ago, Mr. Kohl took personal charge of the renovation of the tomblike Neue Wache, the former imperial guardhouse on Unter den Linden. Despite widespread protests, the chancellor decided that the monument — which the East Germans had used to show off their goose-stepping honor guard — should be the central war memorial of reunited Germany, dedicated to both the perpetrators and victims of the Holocaust.

Overriding his own panel of historians and curators, Mr. Kohl chose the centerpiece of the building, a Käthe Kollwitz statue of a grieving woman slumped over her dead son, a Pietà. Built by the Prussians in honor of those who fell in battle against Napoleon's forces, the Neue Wache reopened in 1993 with a new inscription, "To the Victims of War and Tyranny."

That confusion of soldiers

and civilians, victims and perpetrators, Jews and Christians in a single memorial — along with the use of a Christian symbol to recall the murder of 6 million Jews — led to considerable protest.

The chancellor was so intent on having a place to lay a wreath, just as another country might, that he either could not see, or chose to ignore, the cause of the controversy.

A similar question will arise when Christo completes his wrapping of the Reichstag: Has he exposed or hidden the meaning of the building that bears the inscription "To the German People?"

The artist has said his fabric will reflect the sun. Christo has designed the work to move in the breeze, catching the light, casting its own shadows. He wraps to remove the distraction of detail and focus on the essential shape within.

But will his work conceal or reveal the memories that lie within — the Reichstag fire that consolidated Nazi power, the bombing that ended the Thousand-Year Reich, the huge flag that flew over 1990's unification celebration?

Visitors will be able to contemplate that shape for three weeks. After that, the veil will be lifted and Germany will be left with reality.

## CHINA: Dissident Agenda

Continued from Page 1

leagues, the approaching death of Deng Xiaoping, 90, China's paramount leader, has become the milestone at which Chinese intellectuals should once again press for democratic political reforms. They are believed to be preparing a platform of "constructive opposition" to Communist Party rule based on principles of constitutional law and parliamentary democracy.

The Public Security Ministry has interrogated Mr. Chen and several of his associates seeking to pre-empt the issuing of such a political agenda after Mr. Deng's death.

His four-paragraph letter also called for the release of China's most famous political prisoner, Wei Jingsheng, "who has been illegally detained for over one year" as well as the release of those who have been detained in the past two weeks for their participation in petition activities.

Mr. Chen's letter was faxed to foreign news agencies in Beijing by the New York-based Human Rights Watch/China. In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Chen's wife, Wang Zhihong, confirmed the authenticity of the letter and that Mr. Chen was at home, guarded by a security agency camped outside his small apartment.

She said Mr. Chen's health was "not bad." Mr. Chen has undergone surgery and radiation therapy for testicular cancer since his release a year ago.

Mr. Zhao was blamed for not taking a tougher position against protestors earlier and became a scapegoat for the hard-line members of the leadership. Changing that position would signal an important shift in policy toward liberalization.

For investment information  
Read  
the MONEY REPORT  
every Saturday  
in the IHT

## Writing business reports? Monitoring the competition?

## Need economic data?

Take

**Herald Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ON CD-ROM

The full text. The full year. Fully searchable.  
Answering your demands on your desk-top.

1995 subscription: £750 or £550 before 31 July

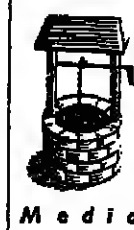
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

☐ I am interested in the International Herald Tribune on CD-ROM and would like to save £200 by subscribing before 31 July 1995. Please rush me my free approval copy for 60 days.

NAME .....  
TITLE .....  
COMPANY .....  
ADDRESS .....  
POSTCODE ..... COUNTRY .....  
TEL ..... FAX .....

Return to:  
Primary Source Media, P.O. Box 45, Reading, RG1 8HF, England. Tel: +44 (0)1734 583247 Fax: +44 (0)1734 394334

PRIMARY  
SOURCE



5-6-95



## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the European system for the week ending June 2. Prices supplied by Telereps.

Rank Name Cus Maturity Price Yield

## Austrian Schilling

197 Austria 7 02/14/00 102,450 6.700

## Belgian Franc

236 Belgium 6% 03/31/05 94,400 6.800

## British Pound

143 Lond Securities 9 03/21/00 102,370 8.700

## Canadian Dollar

247 Canada 5% 07/01/99 94,800 6.700

## Danish Krone

21 Denmark 7 12/15/94 92,700 7.500

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

2 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

3 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

4 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

5 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

6 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

7 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

8 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

9 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

10 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

11 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

12 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

13 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

14 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

15 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

16 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

17 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

18 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

19 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

20 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

21 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

22 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

23 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

24 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

25 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

26 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

27 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

28 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

29 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

30 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

31 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

32 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

33 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

34 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

35 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

36 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

37 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

38 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

39 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

40 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

41 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

42 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

43 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

44 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

45 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

46 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

47 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

48 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

49 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

50 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

51 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

52 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

53 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

54 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

55 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

56 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

57 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

58 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

59 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

60 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

61 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

62 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

63 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

64 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

65 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

66 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

67 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

68 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

69 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

70 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

71 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

72 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

73 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

74 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

75 Germany 8 07/21/02 102,363 7.300

## U.S. Firms Lose Taste for Bond Risk

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If financial markets appear to lack a certain fervor of late, it is because one class of speculators has virtually withdrawn from the international bond and money markets.

Although the hedge funds — large pools of private capital that take highly leveraged positions — are still in evidence in the foreign-exchange market, insiders report that another group of high fliers — the proprietary trading desks at U.S. securities houses, which operate for their own account — have massively scaled back their operations.

"The proprietary trading at banks is getting closed down," one U.S. banker observed. After the losses suffered last year, he said, senior management "has less appetite for risk-taking and is refocusing on traditional business."

He defined this as spread trading — borrowing low-cost, short-term funds and investing in higher-yielding, longer-term assets — and traditional client business in areas such as corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions.

The impact of the securities houses' withdrawal from the world of speculation has been slow to be felt because the cutbacks take time, but bankers agreed that the amount of capital available for such risk-taking was sharply reduced.

This is good news, particularly in the bond market. Bankers explain that this year's rally — which has seen 10-year yields fall back to levels last seen late in the winter of 1994 — lacks the speculative excesses experienced in the 1993 rally. But there is also a downside, and that is

After last year's losses, senior management wants to shift away from bond speculation and refocus on 'traditional' areas such as corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions.

the withdrawal of the liquidity that speculators add to any market.

This lack is felt most acutely in the foreign-exchange market. A London-based trader commented: "There's no question that market-makers have smaller risk limits nowadays, and that means less confidence to make prices just they get hit. That, in turn, means wider spreads between bid and asked prices, which adds to the volatility of prices."

Bond traders have been complaining about diminishing liquidity for months. Nevertheless, the outlook remains buoyant. Analysts are revising downward their estimates of likely yields in line with the expected downward revisions to the expected growth in the major economies this year.

Malcolm Roberts, an analyst in London for Union Bank of Switzerland, sees yields on 10-year U.S. government bonds, currently 5.99 percent, falling to 5.4 percent. He sees yields on German government paper headed to below 6 percent from their current level of 6.55 percent.

There was substantial activity in the Deutsche-mark sector of the international bond market last week, owing to the fact that the German unit offers issuers the best opportunity to swap fixed-rate obligations into very low-cost floating rate liabilities.

The difference between the cost to borrow three-month DM bonds and the interest income earned on 10-year DM paper is more than 2 percent. This compares with a mere 0.2 percent in dollars and zero in French francs.

Despite complaints about overall inflows into the Deutsche mark, Sweden's issue of 200 million DM of five-year notes, priced to yield 35 basis points over German government paper, was sold entirely to investors in Tokyo. More than half of a 1 billion DM, 10-year issue by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, or KfW, was sold in Japan, bankers reported.

## Fed's New Tack: Don't Worry, Be Happy

By Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even as figures indicating possible economic trouble ahead have piled up in recent weeks, Federal Reserve Board policymakers have shed their usual gloom and Clinton administration officials have been steadfastly optimistic.

Their motivation is clear. The difference in the months ahead between a "soft landing" and a recession may well lie in preventing a sudden drop of business and consumer confidence.

If millions of Americans start worrying about the next paycheck and stop spending money, Fed officials would face the embarrassing task of lowering short-term interest rates just a few months after raising them, and President Bill Clinton could face an even tougher reelection fight next year.

The soothing comments from the Fed come as a growing number of economists now believe that the Fed may have raised interest rates too high over the last year to fight a threat of inflation that has scarcely materialized.

"I think the Fed has overdone it," said Preston Martin, a former vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. "The last one or two increases were not necessary."

Fed officials acknowledge that their upbeat comments are partly aimed at soothing consumers and business executives.

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

but they emphasize that the statements are based on a firm belief that the economy will continue growing.

The likely scenario is a period of, I would guess, a couple of quarters that look kind of rocky and then a restoration of some of the growth that has been lost.

These and other comments by Janet L. Yellen, a Federal Reserve Board governor, were also optimistic, but cautiously so. "I'm not going to say I'm unconcerned with the risks," only history will tell us for sure whether the Fed has overdone it," she said.

top Fed officials suggest that the central bank will be reluctant to cut interest rates unless further economic indicators in the coming weeks and months show a similarly gloomy picture.

Although Fed officials declined to discuss specific indicators that might be important, the June unemployment report scheduled for public release July 7 seems likely to be one of them.

The Fed's top interest-rate committee is scheduled to meet again July 5 and 6, and to receive a private copy of the June unemployment report on the afternoon of July 6.

If the Fed does decide to cut short-term interest rates, it has one big advantage: inflation has barely risen this year, either because the Fed has been successful in its preemptive strike on inflation with higher interest rates last year or because the threat of inflation was never serious to begin with.

Investors in financial markets have shown little concern about inflation and have driven down interest rates for three months to five-year bonds below the level of the overnight rates that the Fed controls.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed out the week at a yield of 6.54 percent, down from 6.61 percent at the beginning of Friday. The yield on the 30-year bond has fallen 0.80 percentage point since the beginning of May.

On Monday the Treasury will sell \$14.2 billion each in three- and six-month bills. In trading on a when-issued basis Friday, the three-month bills yielded 5.57 percent, and the six-month bills yielded 5.55 percent.

The lack of concern about inflation gives the Fed some freedom to cut rates soon. Yet any sharp reduction in interest rates could also hurt the value of the dollar in international currency markets. Just two days ago, the Fed joined with other central banks to buy dollars in these markets to support the U.S. currency.

Indeed, the point of raising interest rates last year before inflation became a visible threat was to break with the Fed's past pattern of raising rates too late to stop inflation and then lowering rates too late to stop a recession.

## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

## COMPLIMENTARY REPORTS

Dynamic Techniques of a Professional Currency Trader  
These comprehensive reports are mandatory reading for all investors trading, or contemplating trading today's currency markets. Futures to Forex, subjective fundamental to objective technical, self directed to managed, Mr. Caruana and his staff have researched it all.

## EXECUTION FROM \$12 PER R/T TRADE

To receive your free reports and our service guide call toll-free:

Switzerland 155-7233 U.K. 0800-96-6632

Germany 0130-82-9666 U.S. 800-90-2246

Belgium 0800-1-5880 Denmark 8001-6132

Netherlands 06-022-0657 Greece 800-900-11-921-3013

American toll-free +1-499-8136 (fax) +1-499-8131 (voice)

American toll-free 800-859-7028 (fax) 800-854-5710 (voice)

PETER CARUANA SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER

Mr. Caruana is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and thousands of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts. Account minimums: \$10,000 to \$5,000,000 USD, depending on the program. FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT: Excellence in confidential trading services. Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center 38 S. Wacker Dr. #1912, Chicago IL 60606, U.S.A.

## SURGE TRADING S.A.

## FOREX &amp; FUTURES BROKERS

surge trading THE SWISS DIFFERENCE

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6

Tel.: (41) 22-7002051 (GEN.) Fax: (41) 22-7002061

SEE CCM-TEXT PAGE 695

## HERON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

The real real-time financial system that gives you the edge.

## BusinessWeek

## This week's topics:

- The Future Of Money
- Europe's Arms Makers Are Losing
- Where Newt Gingrich's Revolution Is Headed Next
- Companies That Fled Apartheid Now Have To Catch Up
- Bill Clinton's World Of Trouble

## Now available at your newsstand!

## BusinessWeek International

Leibnizstrasse 18, D-68223 Frankfurt, Fax 49-69-71407-146

For Subscriptions call UK 44-528-2341 Hong Kong 852-823-2975

## Tuesday

## STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzu Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

## Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published every day except on Sundays and public holidays

Printed on high quality paper with color and black and white photos

For more information contact: 854 Third Avenue, 26th Floor

New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A. Tel: 212-755-1891 Fax: 212-755-6743

Telex: 310300 HRT D

Internet: <http://www.ihrt.com>

World Wide Web: <http://www.ihrt.com>

Mail: 854 Third Avenue, 26th Floor

New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Tel: 212-755-1891 Fax: 212-755-6743

Telex: 310300 HRT D

Internet: <http://www.ihrt.com>

World Wide Web: <http://www.ihrt.com>

Mail: 854 Third Avenue, 26th Floor

New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Tel: 212-755-1891 Fax: 212-755-6743

Telex: 310300 HRT D

## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes



## CYBERSCAPE

### Prodigy Is Making a Move To 'Silicon Alley,' N.Y.C.

By Jacques Steinberg  
New York Times Service

WHITE PLAINS, New York — Prodigy Services Co., one of the leading U.S. on-line computer services, is relocating its corporate headquarters from White Plains to the emerging multimedia mecca of lower Manhattan.

Prodigy's move, announced Friday, says much about the way business is conducted in the age of cyberspace. For all the efficiency of communicating by e-mail, modems and fax, even high-tech companies still put a premium on old-fashioned, face-to-face contact.

"Yes, this world is about people working anywhere because of computers and connectivity," said Edward A. Bennett, the chief executive who joined Prodigy less than a month ago. "But to have a group of hard-working, dedicated employees living and working in the creative community of New York — which has become the Silicon Alley in this multimedia world — is very important to our future."

Mr. Bennett said he hoped to spruce up Prodigy's on-line offerings by relocating the company's programmers, producers and marketing executives to lower Manhattan, where they can draw on the talents of a growing subculture of graphic artists, writers, software designers and filmmakers.

The area, called Silicon Alley by some, Multimedia Gulch by others, is fast becoming a national center of the fledgling multimedia industry.

Prodigy, which has two million subscribers and is jointly owned by International Business Machines Corp. and Sears, Roebuck & Co., is Online Inc. and Compuserve Inc., a unit of H&R Block Inc.

The on-line landscape is expected to become even more crowded later this year, when Microsoft Corp. and AT&T Corp. are scheduled to introduce similar services.

Of the 550 employees who work at Prodigy's leased headquarters in downtown White Plains, about half will be relocated to Manhattan by early 1996, Mr. Bennett said. The rest will continue to work in White Plains.

Mr. Bennett said he had no plans for further layoffs — the company let go nearly 400 employees in 1993 and 1994 — nor did he intend to move the company's mainframe computers from Yorktown, in the northern part of the county.

"I think his mission there is to remake Prodigy into a more youth-oriented service," Peter Kraslovsky, an analyst with Arlen Communications, said of Mr. Bennett. "Today's Prodigy is more of a family service that might appeal to watchers of 'My Three Sons.' He'd like to capture more of the 'Beavis and Butt-head' crowd."

Internet address: [CyberScape@sil-lib.demon.co.uk](http://CyberScape@sil-lib.demon.co.uk)

## Beijing Warns U.S. On Trade Reviews

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIJING — China welcomed on Sunday the renewal by the United States of its most-favored-nation trading status, but warned that the time had now come for the annual review to be scrapped.

The MFN issue was "a product of the Cold War and has become a big problem in Sino-U.S. economic relations," On Huarong, a foreign trade ministry official, was quoted by the China Daily as saying.

The United States announced Friday that it would extend China's MFN status for another year. The move had been widely expected following President Bill Clinton's decision last May to break the link between human-rights concerns and trade with China.

Mr. On stressed that the uncertainty created by the annual review process could only damage the development of bilateral trade ties.

He criticized the U.S. Congress for showing "entrenched hostility to China."

Senior U.S. officials have said the only legal criteria affecting renewal of MFN now concerns freedom of emigration and that China continues to allow free emigration and open travel overseas. (AFP, Reuters)

### China Unit for Microsoft

Microsoft Corp. is setting up a wholly owned subsidiary in China, the China Daily reported, according to a Bloomberg Business News dispatch from Hong Kong.

The company will use this new operation to look for joint-venture partners and learn about the Chinese market.

Microsoft hopes to start three joint ventures in China this year, said Jia Bin-duh, Microsoft general manager for China. The company launched a plan in February to train 2,500 Chinese software experts.

## Orange County Talks Tough

By Leslie Wayne  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was a time when cities on the brink of bankruptcy did everything they could — cut jobs, raise taxes, issue new bonds — to keep themselves afloat and pay off their debts.

But Orange County, California, is doing something different — and, many say, unthinkable.

This county, one of the wealthiest in the nation, is seeking to use every legal option to wriggle out of its financial obligations.

First, there was the stunning decision on Dec. 6 to file for bankruptcy protection from those to whom it owed money after the county issued a wrong-way bet on interest rates with billions in public dollars.

Since then, the county has hired platoons of corporate bankruptcy lawyers to challenge in court the basic underpinnings of municipal finance — the moral and legal obligation of a municipal borrower to pay its debts.

"When New York City had trouble, it was difficult, but it was a neat package," said Daniel N. Heimowitz, director of public finance for Moody's Investors Service Inc., the bond rating agency.

Orange County, by contrast, "is just concerned about avoidance," he said. "They are violating the trust that holds up this market and this will seriously jeopardize all bond issuers and buyers."

Indeed, the Orange County bankruptcy is turning into a broader tale of

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

County's dealings with them: Rather than come up with ways to repay this debt, the county came up with a plan that bondholders may have no choice but to accept, and that gives them little comfort that they will even be repaid a year from now.

Furthermore, in a move many in municipal finance say would be unconscionable, several county officials are also talking about possibly repudiating, or not paying back, at all, \$600 million in taxable notes the county issued last summer.

"I think there is a need to revisit what is right and what is wrong," said William J. Popejoy, a former savings and loan executive brought in as Orange County's chief executive after the bankruptcy. "It is right for a county, especially one as wealthy as this one, to pay its obligations."

But some county leaders claim that years of anti-tax legislation in California have made it virtually impossible for municipalities to raise money.

"Even though the tax base of the county is very wealthy, the county government doesn't have unrestricted access to it," said Bruce Bennett, whose law firm represents Orange County in the bankruptcy proceeding.

While this pending agreement gives Orange County some immediate financial relief, investors see this as typical of Orange

## Talks Collapse Over U.S.-Japan Cargo Flights

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — A dispute over air cargo routes has further soured relations between Japan and the United States, already embittered by a looming trade war over opening up Japan's auto market.

The two countries have failed to agree in civil aviation talks, with Tokyo rejecting a U.S. request for new cargo flight routes to Asia, Japanese officials said.

Washington, which is set to impose punitive tariffs June 28 on Japanese luxury car imports, is said to be considering action in the air battle as well.

Transport Minister Shizuka Kamei and Transportation Secretary Federico Peña held a 100-minute telephone conversation Saturday but were unable to reach a breakthrough, Japanese officials said.

At the center of the dispute are "beyond rights," or permission for U.S. lines to fly to third countries via Japanese cities.

Mr. Peña has called on Japan to allow Federal Express Corp. to operate a new cargo service to the Philippines via Narita airport in Tokyo, the officials said.

Mr. Peña said the establishment of routes to third countries via Japan was granted under the civil aviation treaty signed by Japan and the United States in 1952.

News reports said Mr. Peña also sought Japanese approval of other routes for the U.S. cargo airline, but details were not immediately available.

Mr. Kamei turned down the request, saying it was "excessive," according to the Kyodo news agency. "We cannot accept all the routes at one time," he was quoted as saying.

He also said the two countries should first amend the civil aviation treaty, which Japanese transport officials say has "inequities" and is beneficial to the United States.

A U.S. official said Washington "understood" the Japanese position and indicated that the United States would re-examine the question of amending the treaty.

Mr. Kamei and Mr. Peña agreed to resume aviation talks but gave no date, officials said. Washington is reported to be preparing sanctions against Tokyo if no progress is made in the talks, while Japan has warned that it would consider countermeasures if the U.S. side resorts to punitive action.

Japanese officials said they expected a response from the United States in the coming week.

"The hall is now in the U.S. court. We are waiting for it to be thrown back," Yasutoshi Tsuchihata, chief of the civil aviation bureau of the Transport Ministry, was quoted as saying at a news conference.

### Renison Advances in Takeover Battle

SYDNEY — Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd. said Sunday it expected Pancontinental Mining Ltd. to recommend that shareholders accept Renison's hostile takeover bid now that Renison controls the company.

"We expect a recommendation from the Pancon directors to accept the offer now that we are at plus 50 percent," Mark Bethwaite, managing director of Renison, said.

Renison said it expected on Monday to declare unconditional its bid of 513 Australian dollars (\$365 million).

Renison said its subsidiary Goldfields, being used as the vehicle for the bid, now controls 51.47 percent of Pancontinental.

## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending June 2, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

Asia/Pacific 136.00  
Europe 134.00  
North America 114.00  
Latin America 108.00

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Energy 126.57 125.77 +0.87  
Utilities 133.72 133.85 -0.10  
Finance 123.70 123.08 +0.50  
Services 114.51 113.82 +0.69

Capital Goods 125.36 126.52 -0.92  
Raw Materials 139.64 140.74 -0.78  
Consumer Goods 117.44 116.02 +1.22  
Miscellaneous 132.61 132.78 -0.13

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates June 2

U.S. \$ 1.00  
Euro 1.63603  
Japanese yen 149.34  
British pound 1.64563  
Swiss franc 1.47563  
Australian dollar 1.49563  
New Zealand dollar 1.34563  
Canadian dollar 0.71563  
Hong Kong dollar 7.75563  
Singapore dollar 1.36563  
Taiwan dollar 24.63563  
South Korean won 207.36563  
Indonesian rupiah 1,575.36563  
Thai baht 35.46563  
Malaysian ringgit 2.36563  
Philippine peso 49.63563  
Vietnamese dong 207.36563  
Burmese kyat 125.36563  
Myanmar kyat 125.36563  
Laotian kip 200.36563  
Cambodian riel 400.36563  
Vietnamese dong 207.36563  
Burmese kyat 125.36563  
Myanmar kyat 125.36563  
Laotian kip 200.36563  
Cambodian riel 400.36563

Cheques in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, fishes in other centers.  
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available

## Other Dollar Values

Currency Per \$  
Austrian schilling 13.7603  
Belgian franc 65.4803  
Brazilian cruzeiro 200.4803  
Canadian dollar 0.71563  
Danish krone 6.4603  
Deutsche mark 1.93603  
French franc 6.5503  
Italian lira 2036.03  
Japanese yen 149.34  
New Zealand dollar 1.34563  
Norwegian krone 4.7603  
Portuguese escudo 200.4803  
Spanish peseta 166.6403  
Swedish krona 8.4603  
Swiss franc 1.47563  
Taiwan dollar 24.63563  
Thai baht 35.46563  
U.S. dollar 1.00  
West German mark 1.93603  
Yemeni rial 25.0003

## Forward Rates

Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day  
Austrian schilling 13.7603 13.7603 13.7603  
Belgian franc 65.4803 65.4803 65.4803  
Brazilian cruzeiro 200.4803 200.4803 200.4803  
Canadian dollar 0.71563 0.71563 0.71563  
Danish krone 6.4603 6.4603 6.4603  
Deutsche mark 1.93603 1.93603 1.93603  
French franc 6.5503 6.5503 6.5503  
Italian lira 2036.03 2036.03 2036.03  
Japanese yen 149.34 149.34 149.34  
New Zealand dollar 1.34563 1.34563 1.34563  
Norwegian krone 4.7603 4.7603 4.7603  
Portuguese escudo 200.4803 200.4803 200.4803  
Spanish peseta 166.6403 166.6403 166.6403  
Swedish krona 8.4603 8.4603 8.4603  
Swiss franc 1.47563 1.47563 1.47563  
Taiwan dollar 24.63563 24.63563 24.63563  
Thai baht 35.46563 35.46563 35.46563  
U.S. dollar 1.00 1.00 1.00  
West German mark 1.93603 1.93603 1.93603  
Yemeni rial 25.0003 25.0003 25.0003

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banco Comercial (Lisbon); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

## David Takes on Goliath In the Cheese Business

By Miranda Haines  
Special to the Herald Tribune

AJACCIO, Corsica — The Ottavi family dairy has come a long way in the last 42 years, but the still Lilliputian enterprise has run directly into competition from big business.

Antoine Ottavi, who is in his 80s, said he "lives as I have always done," getting up at 3 A.M. every morning and driving to 30 mountain villages to collect sheep's milk from 60 shepherds.

Mr. Ottavi has been something of an innovator: His parents were shepherds, but, in 1953, he decided to expand a little. He began collecting local cheese recipes in order to refine them and sell further afield.

In 1994 the Ottavi brocciu, a white, full-fat cheese, became more famous than he could have imagined in the old days, winning first prize at the Bercy Festival in Paris.

Mr. Ottavi's sons, Charles and Vincennes, have taken the next step. Taking advantage of European Union programs to help small businesses, they borrowed 2 million French francs (\$409,000) in 1988 to establish a factory.

The Ottavi family has tripled the income of their business in six years. In 1989, they produced 400,000 liters, making 5 million francs before taxes. Today, they produce 1.6 million liters and make 15 million francs before tax.

All may seem rosy now, but there has been an alarming recent development. Besnier SA, a multinational dairy company, has bought and renovated factories on Corsica.

When Besnier started making brocciu cheese with cow's milk shipped from the mainland, which is a quarter of the price of Corsican milk, Ottavi Co. and the 19 other small cheese makers on the island were threatened.

"Corsican milk is the most expensive in Europe. Cows are not suited to our arid mountainside, only sheep and goats," Charles Ottavi said.

John Campbell, an analyst with Paribas Capital Markets, sees Ottavi's problem as a development that will be repeated all over Europe: "Besnier is in a very strong position on the mar-

ket. All the cooperatives need to grow to preserve their position in the market." He added that two other large companies in France, Bongrain SA and Fromageries Bel SA, would also expand, threatening small producers.

"I feel there will be further consolidation within the industry. It is inevitable because it is so fragmented," Mr. Campbell said. This could spell trouble for small company's such as Ottavi.

Gilles Riondet of the Chambre de l'Agriculture in Bastia said "a happy medium must be found between the shepherds, all the cheesemakers and the wholesalers."

"We are trying to work it out at the moment so that Besniers do not sell to the wholesalers on the island so at least their market in Corsica can be secured," he added.

Charles Ottavi said his company had begun exporting certain cheeses and that tourism had helped. "Many Germans and Belgians come to Corsica and develop a taste for cheese. It is a totally natural, biological product and there is more of a demand for that now."

But that demand has brought its own set of problems. "Natural" means not pasteurized to EU hygiene regulations. Ottavi has tried to clean up the cheese-making process "but it is almost impossible to have the same taste of our cheese if we are so strict in the making of it," Charles Ottavi said.

Mr. Campbell of Paribas Capital Markets is pessimistic about Ottavi's future. "I think hygiene rules will not be relaxed. There have been too many concerns across Europe about bugs getting into the produce and causing illness," he said.

"But on the other hand," he said, "there has been a huge reaction in France against pasteurization because it spoils the product."

Antoine Ottavi explained his late wife's attitude toward EU regulations: "She would often say 'Me? I've never seen a bacteria in my life!'"

Lowest Int'l Phone Rates  
Tel: 1-407-455-1511  
Fax: 1-407-455-1576  
KALLIMART

## Teaching English?

Give them that extra edge with

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ON CD-ROM

The full text. The full year. Fully searchable.  
The basis for confident English conversation.

1995 subscription: £750 or \$550 before 31 July

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

☐ I am interested in the International Herald Tribune on CD-ROM and would like to save £200 by subscribing before 31 July 1995. Please rush me my free approval copy for 60 days.

☐ Please send me details of reduced prices for schools.

NAME.....

TITLE.....

INSTITUTION.....

ADDRESS.....

POSTCODE..... COUNTRY.....

TEL..... FAX.....

Return to: Primary Source Media, P.O. Box 55, Reading, RG1 8UF, England. Tel: +44 (0)1734 383217 Fax: +44 (0)1734 391431



5-95











**Consolidated trading ended Friday, June 2.**

**Continued on Page 13**



## Expos' Pitcher Is Perfect for 9

Harvey Haddix, pitching for Pittsburgh, threw 12 perfect innings in the famous 1959 game that he lost in the 13th.

Told of Haddix's feat 36 years ago, the 23-year-old Martinez said, "Oh, that's tough. But I still don't know who he is."

nez pitched Cleveland's first complete game, and Carlos Baerga homered as the Indians beat visiting Toronto for their sixth victory in seven games.

Martinez lowered his ERA to 2.60, giving up nine hits, walking one and striking out three. It was his 224th career victory, tying him with Jim Bunning and Catfish Hunter for 56th place on the victory list.

**White Sox 10, Tigers 6:** Dave Martinez hit a grand slam with two outs in the bottom of the ninth in Chicago as the White Sox rallied from a five-run deficit to past Detroit.

**Royals 2, Brewers 1:** Gary Gaetti, who has homered in seven of his last nine games, lined a pitch over the left-field wall with two outs in the bottom of the ninth, giving the Royals the victory over Milwaukee in Kansas City.

**Twins 4, Rangers 0:** Kevin Tapani pitched a six-hitter for Minnesota's first shutout since July 27, and the Twins halted a four-game losing streak with the victory to Arlington, Texas.

*The Associated Press*  
PHILADELPHIA — Fear of being flat kept the New Jersey Devils working hard from the start.

"We took a lot of hits to make the good play," Guerin said, adding that the Devils got consistently solid play from everybody. "That's what this team is all about. You never know where it's going to come from."

Once ahead, New Jersey

### NHL PLAYOFFS

smothered the Flyers' big line centered by Eric Lindros, who managed only two shots on goal.

New Jersey's goalie, Martin Brodeur, whose bid for a record-tying fourth shutout of the playoffs was lost when Craig MacTavish scored with 1:54 left, had to make only a few high-quality saves.

"We're really happy about this game, but we have to do it all over again Monday," said Brodeur, speaking of Game 2 in the best-of-7 series Moody night at the Spectrum.

The Devils' neutral zone trap

frustrated the Flyers and didn't allow them to establish any offensive flow.

Randy McKay also scored for the Devils, who outshot the Flyers 28-21.

Brodeur had to make only a few outstanding plays among his 20 saves. The best came on McTavish's second period goal. Tavish was in alone and got off a hard backhander that the falling Brodeur caught with his glove.

Brodeur made a similar glove save while falling later in the period on Rod Brind'Amour, who skated out unchecked from behind the New Jersey oet.

For the third time in their last five games, the Flyers spotted the opposition a 2-0 lead. Unlike the previous two times, in their four-game sweep of the Rangers, Philadelphia was unable to rally for the victory.

The Devils, who outshot Philadelphia 13-0 in the first period's final 13:30, had twice as many shots as the Flyers when they opened the scoring with 4:54 left in the period.

ARLINGTON, Texas — The Texas Rangers' third baseman, Dean Palmer, is out for the season after rupturing a tendon in his left biceps during Saturday's game.

Palmer, hitting .333 with nine homers and 24 RBIs, both team highs, injured his elbow on a swinging third strike. He is to have surgery next week.

Palmer, whose 102 career homers is 10th-best in Rangers history, hit safely in 14 of 18 games prior to Saturday night.

Veteran Mike Pagliarulo replaced Palmer in Saturday's game.

*The Associated Press*  
Paul Sorrento hit a two-run home run with two out in the ninth inning Sunday, capping a three-run rally that gave the Indians a 9-8 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays in Cleveland.  
The Indians, who had trailed 8-0 in

## AL ROUNDUP

the third inning, won for the seventh time in eight games and improved the American League's best record to 24-10. They have matched the best start in team history.

*The Associated Press*

The Houston Astros got homers from Luis Gonzalez and Craig Biggio and completed their first three-game sweep in Atlanta since 1989 with a 6-2 victory over the Braves on Sunday in Atlanta.

Right-hander Shane Reynolds (2-4) halted a personal three-game losing streak and got his first victory since May 19, allowing two runs and eight hits in six innings. He struck out six and walked one in helping Houston complete its road trip with a 4-1 record.

**NL ROUNDUP**

Atlanta, hitting only 201 in the last eight games, lost its season-high fifth straight game to the Braves, who won in a row. The Braves have scored only 10 runs in the last eight games.

Tom Glavine (4-2), who had pitched three in a row, struck out six in the first two innings but only one after that. He gave up nine hits and five runs in five innings and dropped to 5-10 in his career against Houston.

Glavine, who had allowed 13 first-inning runs this season, struck out of the side in the first. He worked out of a no-out, bases-loaded jam in the second inning, bases-loaded jam in the second inning by fanning three more.

*In games played Saturday:*

**Giants 3, Phillies 1:** Trevor Wilson allowed one run in seven innings and drove in a run with a single as San Francisco defeated visiting Philadelphia.

**Reds 4, Pirates 1:** The Reds won their last lost Matt Williams for at least six weeks with a broken foot.

**Braves 5, Astros 1:** Tom Glavine pitched the National League in homers, RBIs and batting average, was injured while

**Marlins 5, Cubs 4:** Alex Arias's two-out single in the bottom of the ninth scored Jesus Tavarez from second base, capping a five-run comeback for Florida over visiting Chicago.

Tavarez doubled with two outs against Brian Hickerson, and Arias then hit Turk Wendell's third pitch up the middle, scoring Tavarez easily.

Florida trailed 4-0 before scoring three runs in the sixth to knock out Kevin Foster. The rally included a bizarre ground-rule double by Terry Pendleton, whose deep shot was caught on the fly by a fan using a soda cup.

**Reds 3, Cardinals 4:** Reggie Sanders drove in four runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly to power the Reds over St. Louis in Cincinnati.

Tim Pugh won his second straight start with the help of three nice defensive plays.

**Astros 2, Braves 1:** In Atlanta, Jeff Bagwell hit a solo home run and started the winning rally in the 10th with a single as Houston woo its third straight game.

After Bagwell singled, Dave Magadan sacrificed him to second and Tony Eusebio lined a run-scoring single up the middle off Mark Wohlers.

**Rockies 7, Pirates 6:** The Rockies' Larry Walker hit solo homers in consecutive at-bats, his 10th and 11th of the season, to help edge Pittsburgh in Denver.

Rockies starter Kevin Ritz got the victory, allowing four runs on six hits in six innings.

**Mets 5, Dodgers 3:** Ryan Thompson bowled over catcher Tom Prince to score the go-ahead run after Joe Orsual's pinch-hit single in the seventh as New York triumphed in Los Angeles.

**Yankees 11, Angels 3:** In New York, Paul O'Neill ignited an eight-run first inning with an RBI-double and later homered, helping the Yankees to a rout of California that snapped a five-game

O'Neill accounted for the final Yankees run in the third inning with his fourth homer, after driving in two of the first-inning runs with his double and a single. New York had lost 10 of its previous 11 and 14 of 17.

*In games played Saturday:*  
Orioles 9, Athletics 5: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken's fourth career grand slam highlighted a six-run fifth inning that carried the Orioles to their season-high fourth straight victory, over slumping

**Oakland.** Mike Mussina allowed six hits and three runs in 6½ innings for the Orioles, who moved past Toronto into third place in the AL East.

**Angels 4, Yankees 2:** Damion Easley drove in two runs and scored two to help California send New York to its fifth straight defeat and the 10th in 11 games.

Easley was hit by a pitch and scored the Angels' first run in the first inning and then hit his third homer, a two-run shot, in the fifth.

**Red Sox 10, Mariners 8:** Mike Greenwell homered and tripled, driving in three runs, and threw out a runner at the plate as the Red Sox outlasted Seattle in Boston for their fifth straight victory.

Greenwell's two-run triple in the fourth gave the Red Sox an 8-3 lead, then his homer in the sixth put Boston ahead 10-8. Greenwell threw out a runner to end the fifth after Seattle had scored five runs on seven hits off three Boston pitchers.

**Indians 3, Blue Jays 0:** Dennis Marti-

*The Associated Press*  
INDIANAPOLIS — No clutch comeback was needed this time for the Indiana Pacers.

Whco the game ended, the Magic guards Aofernee Hardaway and Dennis Scott called their teammates onto the middle of the court, where they looked at the lopsided ounters oo the scoreboard.

The blame for the latest loss in lodianapolis could oot be

**NBA PLAYOFFS**

pinned on Shaquille O'Neal, whose foul trouble contributed to Orlando's two previous defeats. He had 26 points and stayed in the game until his presence no longer mattered.

The Magic's problem was cold outside shooting and a lack of rebounding. After shooting above 50 percent in each of the first five games of the series, Orlando hit 46 percent of its field goals. Hardaway was 4-of-14 and Horace Grant was 2-of-8 with nine rebounds.

Even more damaging was the Pacers' 54-32 rebounding edge.

rior basketball team. We didn't come out flat. Indiana was just great tonight."

Game 7 was to be played Sunday night in Orlando, and the winner advances to the NBA Finals against the Houston Rockets.

"The bigger game lies ahead," Miller said. "This was a statement to the Magic that it's going to be tough. There's really nothing to do cartwheels over now."

Playing the Magic's up-tempo style, the Pacers sprinted to a 27-point lead in the first half. The Pacers Orlando got in the second half was 19 points following a flurry of 3-pointers. The Magic had 12 3-pointers in the game, but not enough of their other shots fell.

After Orlando closed to 100-82 with 7:25 to play, the Pacers produced a 16-5 spurt. By then, though, the Magic had long since given up.

[illegible]

ended Friday, June 2.	Denish	20	254	22%	21%	22%
(Continued)	Peru	20	151	18%	17%	18
	Peru	20	100	18%	17%	18

Stocks	Div	Yld	52	Week	High	Low	Close	Change
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Express	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Ice	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Oil	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Paper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Soda	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Sugar	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tea	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tobacco	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Water	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Wire	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zinc	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zirconium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Niobium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Manganese	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Chromium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zirconium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Niobium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Manganese	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Chromium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zirconium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Niobium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Manganese	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Chromium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zirconium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Niobium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Manganese	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Chromium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Zirconium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Niobium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Manganese	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Chromium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Cobalt	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Copper	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iron	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Lead	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Nickel	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tin	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Silver	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Gold	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Platinum	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Palladium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Rhodium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Iridium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Osmium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Selenium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Tellurium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
Am. Vanadium	1.15	3.75	27 1/2	27 1/2				

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Low	High	Chg	Ope	Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Low	High	Chg	Ope
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
Quaker			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	Quaker			119	12							

[illegible]



# SPORTS

## Pierce and Becker Fall With the Rain

### Courier Is Topped, too, but Agassi and Muster Cruise On

By Christopher Clarey  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was a weekend for dodging raindrops and anonymous qualifiers, for blowing proverbial smoke and insurmountable leads.

But when the red dust finally cleared on Sunday, the essential points were these: Mary Pierce lost a match, and Boris Becker lost a match and an admirer.

Pierce, the No. 3 seed and the last French hope at the French Open, was ousted in the fourth round by the 12th-seeded Iva Majoli, a forehand-pounding, crowd-charming Croatian who likes to jump on stage during rock concerts.

"I'm very, very disappointed," said Pierce, a finalist here last year and the winner of the year's first Grand Slam event, the Australian Open. "I really didn't expect to lose this early, but then again I didn't have much luck."

Pierce's luck started to run out when she caught a cold just before the tournament. On Sunday, she had to deal with not only the sniffles but a strained right groin muscle that she said restricted her movement.

Even before her health problems in Paris, Pierce was clearly

vulnerable. After dominating in Australia, an illness kept her out of action for more than a month and since returning to the tour, she had failed to reach a final in three tournaments, making too many unforced errors and often appearing edgy and irritable on court.

Last month, Pierce had to save three match points to keep Majoli from knocking her out of the Italian Open in the quarterfinals. But on Sunday, Majoli marched onto a Center Court brimming with French fans and proceeded to smack the ball past her latest sporting hero with astonishing regularity.

Majoli never appeared hesitant. From the start, she was swinging and grunting freely, although with considerably less volume than her one-time idol Monica Seles, who made a surprise visit to Paris this weekend. When Pierce left the court leading 1-0 in the second set to receive treatment for her injury, Majoli invited a 14-year-old halibut to rally with her.

It was what the French call a *beau geste*, and it was enough to siphon off a few fans from Pierce but not enough to break Majoli's concentration.

"I didn't give her a chance to really get into the match," said Majoli, who will play in her first

Grand Slam quarterfinal against Kimiko Date, who beat Lindsay Davenport.

In the other women's quarterfinals on Tuesday, Steffi Graf will play Gabriela Sabatini, Conchita Martinez of Spain will meet her surprising, unseeded countrywoman Virginia Ruano-Pascual, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario will meet Chanda Rubin, the unseeded American who rallied to upset No. 5 seed Jana Novotna on Saturday and beat Japan's Ai Sugiyama on Sunday.

The first men to reach the quarters were No. 1 seed Andre Agassi, No. 5 Thomas Muster and No. 9 Yevgeny Kafelnikov. Agassi will face Kafelnikov, the Russian who played superbly in beating Spain's Alex Corretja in the fourth round.

Becker, the third seed, was

irate after being told to start his third-round match against the Romanian qualifier Adrian Panu at 7:30 P.M. Saturday after a long rain delay. Becker's mood hardly improved after he lost the first two sets, 6-3, 6-4.

"It was dark, the court was completely wet, the balls were brown after five minutes," Becker said. "I couldn't believe it. I'm saying, 'I'm playing a junior tournament or something.' They just don't care about the players, you know. We have to fit the program; the tournament has to go on."

Other players who were asked to go on late, including Novotna, did not complain. And when play resumed on Sunday in much drier and more favorable conditions for Becker's attacking game, the 20-year-old Romanian still managed to win the fourth set and the match 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

He was despite the considerable pressure and despite several glares in his direction from Becker, who appeared intent on trying to intimidate.

"Before the match, I had a very good impression about Becker," said Novotna. "He was for me the best one, like a person and tennis player. It was sad for me to change the idea I had of him before the match."

## Match Results

**Saturday's Matches**  
Men's Singles, Third Round  
Sergei Bruguera (7), Spain, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.  
Mats Wilander (10), Sweden, def. Jacco Schuurman, Netherlands, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.  
Michael Stich (12), Germany, def. Andrei Bekech, France, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.  
Michael Chang (16), United States, def. Tom Nijssen (12), Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.  
Andrei Cherkasov (18), Russia, def. Todd Martin (14), United States, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.  
Scott Draper (19), Australia, def. Richey Reneberg, Houston, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.  
Ramon Formica (20), Argentina, def. Fernando Meloni, Brazil, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5.  
Wesley Smith (21), United States, def. Raul Bruggemann (12), Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.  
Anna Smolashova (22), Israel, def. Amy Frazier (14), U.S., 6-4, 6-2.  
Marty Rios (23), France, def. Piero Lodi, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2.  
Ivo Lelich (24), Croatia, def. Siniša Vrhovc, Taiwan, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2.  
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (11), Spain, def. Gabriela Sabatini (8), Argentina, 6-3, 6-4.  
Conchita Martinez (9), Spain, def. Chanda Rubin (10), Czech Republic, 6-4 (7-0-0), 4-6, 6-4.  
Klimke (17), Japan, def. Katerina Mihaljevic (16), Poland, 6-1, 6-3.  
Lindsay Davenport (7), U.S., def. Martina Hingis (12), Switzerland, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

**Sunday's Matches**  
Men's Singles, Third Round  
Sergei Bruguera (7), Spain, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.  
Mats Wilander (10), Sweden, def. Jacco Schuurman, Netherlands, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.  
Michael Stich (12), Germany, def. Andrei Bekech, France, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.  
Michael Chang (16), United States, def. Tom Nijssen (12), Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.  
Andrei Cherkasov (18), Russia, def. Todd Martin (14), United States, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.  
Scott Draper (19), Australia, def. Richey Reneberg, Houston, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.  
Ramon Formica (20), Argentina, def. Fernando Meloni, Brazil, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5.  
Wesley Smith (21), United States, def. Raul Bruggemann (12), Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.  
Anna Smolashova (22), Israel, def. Amy Frazier (14), U.S., 6-4, 6-2.  
Marty Rios (23), France, def. Piero Lodi, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2.  
Ivo Lelich (24), Croatia, def. Siniša Vrhovc, Taiwan, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2.  
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (11), Spain, def. Gabriela Sabatini (8), Argentina, 6-3, 6-4.  
Conchita Martinez (9), Spain, def. Chanda Rubin (10), Czech Republic, 6-4 (7-0-0), 4-6, 6-4.  
Klimke (17), Japan, def. Katerina Mihaljevic (16), Poland, 6-1, 6-3.  
Lindsay Davenport (7), U.S., def. Martina Hingis (12), Switzerland, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

## Novotna Collapses Again, Blows 9 (9) Match Points

PARIS — Had there been another royal shoulder to cry on, Jana Novotna presumably would not have hesitated.

Less than two years after her memorable, third-set collapse against Steffi Graf in the Wimbledon final, Novotna again lost her nerve and a tennis match. And though it might be hard to believe, this time, in the third round of the French Open, the fall from impending grace was even more spectacular.

Facing a 19-year-old American, Chanda Rubin, Novotna led by 5-0, 4-0 in the first set in Saturday's final set. It is the biggest lead possible in a tennis set, but Novotna somehow managed to squander it, blowing nine match points before departing the tournament, 7-6 (10-8), 4-6, 8-6.

As the momentum inexorably shifted and her signature backhand approach shot began falling into the net, Novotna's features were the portrait of distress. And Rubin, the daughter of a district court judge in Louisiana, wore a thin smile.

"I think just about everybody watched that (Wimbledon) final, and it was pretty painful to see," Rubin said of the 4-1 lead that evaporated against Graf. "I started thinking about it just a little bit during the match and, of course, before the match, I just wanted to stay mentally tough and keep fighting, no matter what the score."

From Novotna there was only awkward denial. She said she was experiencing leg cramps at 5-1 in the third set, she said, and she rejected all insinuations that she can't close out matches.

"It's always easier to criticize and to say, 'You had this and you had that,'" she said. "But, of course, you have to also understand that this is tennis. This is happening to everybody, and we are only human beings."

In truth, the only other human being to experience a collapse equivalent to Novotna's at the French Championships was American Budge Patty, who, in 1958, lost a fourth-round match to Robert Haillet of France after leading 5-0, 4-0 in the fifth set. The closest equivalent here in the Open era came in 1993, when Gabriela Sabatini blew a 6-1, 5-1 lead and five match points in the quarterfinals against Mary Joe Fernandez. Fernandez was among those watching as Sabatini screamed at the top of her lungs.

"There must have been 25 girls upstairs screaming," said Lindsay Davenport. "Doesn't matter who you are playing against, 5-0, 4-0-love is unbelievable."

— CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

## Walton Wins Golf Playoff

COVENTRY, England — An ailing Philip Walton sank a 4-foot birdie putt on the second playoff hole Sunday to win the English Open, outdueling Colin Montgomerie, the defending champion.

After matching Montgomerie almost stroke-for-stroke through 18 holes, Walton set up with his winning shot with a superb approach at the 511-yard (467-meter), par-5 17th. Montgomerie missed his birdie chance from 25 feet, and the Irishman putted out the victory.

Walton was diagnosed with symptoms of pneumonia last week.

Tied for the overnight lead, Walton and Montgomerie shot final-round 70s on the par-72 Forest of Arden course to remain even at 274, 14-under-par.

Greg Norman retained the lead Sunday morning in the day-late completion of third-round play in the weather-troubled Memorial tournament, in Dublin, Ohio.

Norman held the lead when darkness halted play Saturday after a 4-hour, 50-minute storm delay.

Norman parred in to complete a 5-under-par 67 and a 203 total, 13 under par on the rain-sodden course.

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

American League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	22	11	.667
Boston	17	16	.516
Toronto	15	19	.438
Detroit	15	20	.429
New York	13	19	.405
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

### Friday's Line Scores

American League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	10	10	.500
Boston	8	10	.444
Toronto	7	11	.389
Detroit	6	12	.333
New York	5	13	.278

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

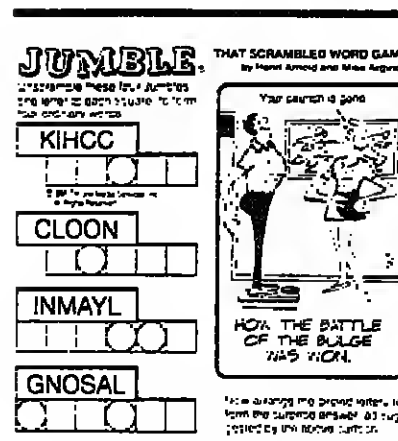
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

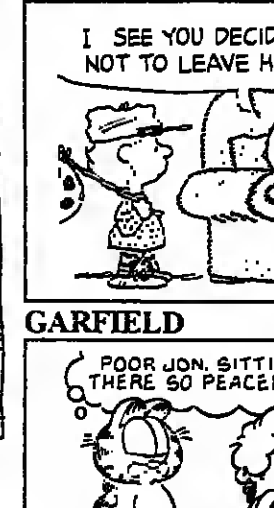
National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

National League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Kansas City	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	19	.438
Chicago	13	20	.395
Minnesota	11	25	.306

## DENNIS THE MENACE



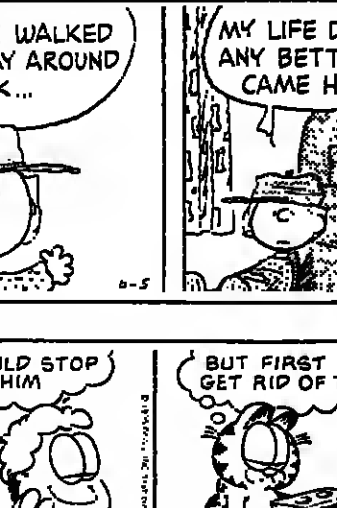
## PEANUTS



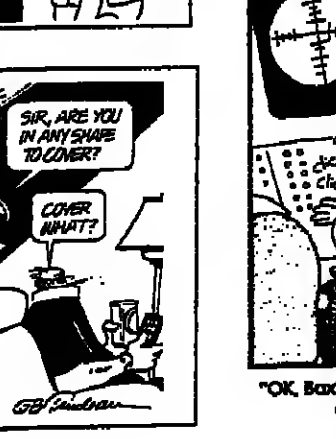
## GARFIELD



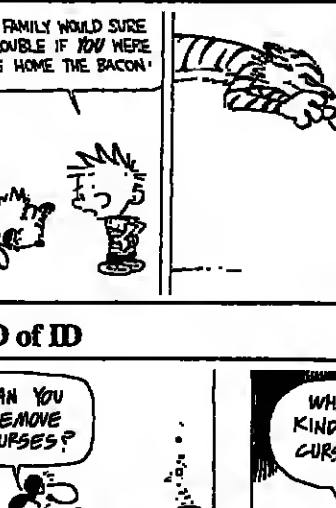
## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



### Education Directory

Every Tuesday  
Contact Kimberly Guernsey-Belmont  
Tel: (331) 41 43 94 76  
Fax: (331) 41 43 93 70  
or your nearest H.T. office  
or representative

### WFLA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Amsterdam	2	1	.667
Frankfurt	2	1	.667
London	2	1	.667
Baltimore	2	1	.667
Scotland	2	1	.667

### WFLA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Amsterdam	2	1	.667
Frankfurt	2	1	.667
London	2	1	.667
Baltimore	2	1	.667
Scotland	2	1	.667



# Standings

FIRST ROUND									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	PTS	Diff	Notes
South Africa	3	3	0	0	66	24	9		
Australia	3	2	0	1	47	41	7		
Canada	3	1	0	2	45	50	5		
Romania	3	0	0	3	11	55	2		

Group A									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	PTS	Diff	Notes
England	3	3	0	0	95	48	9		
West Samoa	3	2	0	1	96	88	7		
Italy	3	1	0	2	49	66	5		
Argentina	3	0	0	3	49	87	3		

Group B									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	PTS	Diff	Notes
New Zealand	3	3	0	0	114	27	9		
Ireland	3	2	0	1	92	73	7		
Wales	3	2	0	1	92	73	7		
Japan	3	0	0	3	55	122	3		

Group C									
Team	GP	W	D	L	PF	PA	PTS	Diff	Notes
France	3	3	0	0	114	27	9		
Scotland	3	2	0	1	149	27	7		
Tonga	3	1	0	2	64	90	5		
Ivory Coast	3	0	0	3	55	122	3		

SATURDAY'S RESULTS									
Australia 42, Romania 3									
Port 171, David Wilson 100; Conversions: Matthew Burke (23-31), John Eales (6, 66, 72, 80).									
Romania: Drop goals — Ite Ite (141)									
Team 20, Ivory Coast 11									
Team: Tries: Paddy Ryan (22), Paddy Ryan (27), Paddy Ryan (38), Paddy Ryan (40), Paddy Ryan (42), Paddy Ryan (44), Paddy Ryan (46), Paddy Ryan (48), Paddy Ryan (50), Paddy Ryan (52), Paddy Ryan (54), Paddy Ryan (56), Paddy Ryan (58), Paddy Ryan (60), Paddy Ryan (62), Paddy Ryan (64), Paddy Ryan (66), Paddy Ryan (68), Paddy Ryan (70), Paddy Ryan (72), Paddy Ryan (74), Paddy Ryan (76), Paddy Ryan (78), Paddy Ryan (80), Paddy Ryan (82), Paddy Ryan (84), Paddy Ryan (86), Paddy Ryan (88), Paddy Ryan (90), Paddy Ryan (92), Paddy Ryan (94), Paddy Ryan (96), Paddy Ryan (98), Paddy Ryan (100).									

## Ireland Scrapes Past Wales as All Blacks Smash Japan and Records

By Ian Thomson  
International Herald Tribune

**JOHANNESBURG** — The rematch from hell sent Wales home with dreams of cutting through red tape to reshape its national rugby program, while Ireland looked forward to an unpromising World Cup quarterfinal against France next weekend.

Ireland's 24-23 victory Sunday was a pleasant improvement over the last meeting three months ago in Cardiff, when both teams were winless in the Five Nations Championship — "probably one of the worst games of rugby I've seen," said Coach Alex Evans, who was hired by Wales after that defeat.

All that Wales can show from the last two World Cups are victories over Argentina, in 1991, and Japan, last weekend, and Evans headed back pleading with administrators to forget how they dominated the 1970s and instead unify their youth and national programs under one style of play.

The Irish, at least, can draw on more hope, having put three tries on New Zealand last weekend. They will

enjoy studying the innumerable turnovers committed by the French in the first hour of their decisive victory over Scotland on Saturday, while hoping that their determined final quarter does not represent a new and probably unbeatable trend.

Ireland almost finished the job in 14 minutes Sunday with two quick tries. It began with a penalty kicked two meters from goal by Eric Elwood, the try pushed through by prop Nick Popplewell. Not until Denis McBride had run in the second try from a long throw-in — tackled once. Wales allowed him to get back up and continue on his way — did the Welsh stir awake. They were already down 14-0, and in that time Elwood had also missed two penalty kicks.

Ireland's first mistake was in refusing to stop back for a lineout (seeing as Wales had been punished for the same thing moments earlier), and Adrian Davies's resulting drop-goal making it 14-6.

Neil Jenkins's second penalty (from three attempts) brought the Welsh within a try a half-hour from the end, but they could not exploit the sudden superiority of their pack.

Elwood then put Wales back inside its 22, and the newly substituted flanker Eddie Harey — replacing the injured McBride — scored what appeared to be the clinching try, converted yet again by Elwood, for 21-9 with 10 minutes to go.

The Welsh reacted hysterically, with converted tries from Jonathan Humphreys three minutes later and Hemi Taylor on the final play. Unfortunately for them, the push had been interrupted with finality by Elwood's kicking of Ireland's first penalty in five attempts.

■ In other matches, wire services reported:

New Zealand 145, Japan 17: In Bloemfontein, flyhalf Simon Culhane scored a record 45 points in his Cup debut and the All Blacks broke several other scoring marks in a match that became farce.

The All Blacks, who scored 21 tries as they won their third straight in Pool C, will play Scotland in the quarterfinals.

"The players who didn't make the team for the first two games have been very much part of our build-up," said the All Black coach, Laurie

Mains, referring to the squad that played Sunday. "This team performed at the highest level and Japan was perhaps a bit unfortunate that we played with such intensity."

Center Marc Ellis ran in six tries — breaking the record of four in a World Cup match shared by several players — while Culhane scored a try and converted 20 of the 21 tries.

His 45 points are the most scored by a player in a test match, surpassing Scottish captain Gavin Hastings's 44 against Ivory Coast 10 days earlier.

Wings Jeff Wilson and Eric Rush each scored three tries, while lock Robin Brooke and fullback Glen Osborne got two each. Center Alama Jeremiah, props Richard Loe and Craig Dowd and flanker Paul Handerson also crossed the line.

The New Zealanders, World Cup winners in 1987, led the smaller Japanese players by 84-3 at halftime and easily surpassed the record for most points in a World Cup match, set by the Scots in their 89-0 victory over Ivory Coast at Rustenburg last week.

The All Blacks also bettered the record for the most tries in one World Cup match, their 21 easily breaking

the mark of 13 shared by Scotland and France.

Culhane's 20 conversions shattered the previous mark of 12 conversions set by New Zealand's Grant Fox.

England 44, Western Samoa 22: In Durban, Rory Underwood scored two tries and Jonathan Callard kicked for 21 points as England won pool B.

The victory set up a quarterfinal match between England and defending champion Australia, the runner up in pool A, in a rematch of the 1991 final won by the Wallabies, 12-6.

Western Samoa meets South Africa, the pool A champion, just weeks after getting trounced 60-8 by the Springboks in a pre-Cup test.

England led 21-0 at halftime as its forwards dominated, securing possession and allowing the backs room to move while pressuring the Samoans into mistakes.

Play opened up in the second half, with Underwood getting his second try and referee Patrick Robin of France awarded England a penalty try when Samoa's Shem Tuputu went over the ruck near the try line. Callard added three more penalties and both conversions.

Italy 31, Argentina 25: In East London, fly-half Diego Dominguez scored two minutes from time to give Italy a dramatic victory in the final Pool B match for both teams.

Italy trailed the Argentines, 25-24, after the Pumas' fly-half Jose Cilley had scored in the corner but came immediately back with the try by the Argentine-born Dominguez, who totaled 21 points for the match.

Both sides were winless going into their last Pool B match and had no chance of making the quarterfinals.

The first half ended 12-12, with Dominguez kicking four penalties in four attempts for Italy while Argentina scored two tries, including a penalty try awarded by referee Clayton Thomas of Wales, and one of two conversions by Cilley. Flank Rolando Martin scored the other try from a maul near the Italian line.

In the second half, Italy scored tries by Paolo Vaccari and Mario Gerosa to gain a 12-point lead, but Argentina came back on tries by Matias Corral and Cilley and a Cilley penalty to lead 25-24.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Wales' Hemi Taylor, collared by Paddy Johns, did break lose for a try, but not until too late.

## France Turns the Tables on Scotland

International Herald Tribune

**PRETORIA** — Gavin Hastings could not have chosen a more perfect night. Before France scored on the final play to beat Scotland, 22-19, it would not have been going too far to say that this had been his night ever since that afternoon in Paris. It had been almost too romantic for belief.

Scotland and France were playing Saturday night for the right to gain a quarterfinal next weekend in the easiest draw in the Rugby World Cup. But there was more at work. France was desperate to seize back what Scotland had discovered by accident four months earlier.

In the lavender dusk of an African evening, the match seemed to pick up where the one in Paris had left off, as if they were two halves of one long game. It might have been the longest, most beautiful winter of Hastings's life. He was 33, the oldest player on the field at the start, and on the first high ball he threw himself at Philippe Saint-Andre, spilling the younger French captain like a barrel of rainwater.

A year ago people had been calling for his head, if meekly (he was Gavin Hastings, after all). The team of which he was captain had failed to win in nine straight games. At the time, his last-minutes try to seal the match in Paris had seemed a brilliant fluke; or a gold retirement watch, more likely. As it turned out, the gray in his temples was enhancing. He announced his retirement to come at the end of this tournament, then scored more points than any of the world's best, younger players here.

By halftime on Saturday, leading by 13-3, Scotland had firm plans to plow on to the semifinals, and who knows what then. Hastings had taken a blind pass down the left alley and galloped 30 meters, sensationally creating a try for Rob Wainwright. Hastings doesn't sprint, he gallops, but if he really was better in the old days, then his new works had a touch of the legend, wary of failure. Looking back, then, purpose

had stated its intentions in the opening quarter, on a penalty kick from 23 meters that curled and bounced off the oar post.

That had shattered his own invincibility. His supporters, most of the 39,000 here, pulled on sweaters as the second half wore on and shivered nonetheless. Hastings would miss two difficult penalties, then make a pair to keep his team a full try ahead, knowing that a draw would put Scotland through by tiebreaker.

But Paris had not been about wishing away the precious minutes. The French were larger, stronger and faster, and their kicker, Thierry Lacroix, was perfect. They didn't know what they were lacking but they were desperate to find it. It appeared in the tiring eyes across from them. It was 19-15 with lots of injury time to go when Hastings lay still on the ground, face down, as the largest Frenchman got off of him. The stadium was quiet. He seemed to awake slowly. Three minutes later the last French wave crashed over in the person of wing Emile Ntamack, whose speed had threatened all match. Hastings had to leap over him, arriving two steps late.

So the French had their victory, although at a cost: star No. 8 Philippe Benetton and scrumhalf Guy Accoceberry out for the rest of the tournament, both with broken arms. The team said Sunday that Albert Cigagna would replace Benetton; Fabien Galthie will likely step in for Accoceberry.

And Hastings, sitting later at the foot of a crowded room, said, "I actually can't believe they won the game." He admitted how much it had mirrored the afternoon in Paris, when he became young again. Then he appeared to grow angry, in his own way, and he said, "We've got to go out next week and play the game of our lives. France made history beating the All Blacks twice last year and we will do the same thing, becoming the first Scotland team to beat the All Blacks."

The French interpreter, trying to mimic his words, asked: "You hope to beat New Zealand next week?" Hastings said, "We are going to be the first Scotland team to beat New Zealand." But the meaning was lost in the exchange. The French heard only hope. — IAN THOMSON

■ In other matches, wire services reported:

South Africa 20, Canada 0: In Port Elizabeth, flank Adriaan Richter scored two tries on pack drives as the Springboks dominated the scrums.

But a game was delayed 45 minutes because of a power failure at Boet Erasmus Stadium turned almost as dark near the end when, for the first time in Rugby World Cup history, three players were sent off.

Soon after a lengthy stand at the South African try-line that exhausted both sides, a fight broke out, with most of the players involved. South Africa's Hannes Strydom left the field with a badly cut eye, while teammate James Dalton, along with Gareth Rees and Rod Snow of Canada, were sent off by referee David McHugh of Ireland and suspended for 30 days.

Earlier in the half, Canadian loose forward Colin McKenzie had been penalized for throwing a punch at an opponent.

The Springboks, who clinched a quarterfinal berth, appealed Williams's ruling while Canada declined to appeal because it was out of the tournament. A disputes committee will rule Monday on Dalton's suspension.

Tonga 29, Ivory Coast 11: In Rustenburg, in the Cup finale for both sides, Tonga scored four tries in rolling over a disorganized Ivory Coast.

But two minutes into this match, Max Brito of Ivory Coast was tackled, then buried by several players as he started to get up, and was left paralyzed by an injury to his neck.

The left wing, who was flown by helicopter to a Pretoria hospital, was paralyzed in his legs and left arm.

A hospital spokeswoman said Sunday that it was still uncertain whether Brito, who plays for the Biscarosse club near Bordeaux, would remain paralyzed. Another official said Brito would be kept in traction in intensive care for the next 48 hours before doctors decided whether to operate to stabilize his spine.

(AP, AFP)

## Liechtenstein Brings Ireland Down a Peg in Soccer Qualifier

The Associated Press

**ESCHEN, Liechtenstein** — Little Liechtenstein pulled off one of the biggest upsets in its history Saturday, holding Ireland to a 0-0 draw in a European Championship soccer qualifier.

The team of amateurs gained its first point in the tournament, in which it is playing for the first time. And, with an 0-1-6 record, the tiny principality remained last in Group B, two points behind Latvia and outscored by 28-1 in seven matches.

But it dropped Ireland into second place in the group, as Portugal, which beat Latvia by 3-2 later in the day, took over the lead. With two teams from the group qualifying for the finals, the Irish are not yet in danger, even if embarrassed.

"I don't know what to say," said their coach, Jack Charlton. "What can you say?" Liechtenstein — its best result in 61 years of playing soccer was a 2-0 victory over China in 1982 — twice just missed scoring against Ireland. John Aldridge did get the ball into the net for the Irish in the 70th minute, but he was yellow-carded for a handball.

Paul Gascoigne, the English midfielder now with Lazio, announced Saturday night in Glasgow that he will play for Rangers next season.

Referring to a contract, he said that "I expect to sign in the first week in July after it has all been sorted out."

Rangers, which recently won the Scot-

tish Premier Division title for a seventh consecutive season, and Lazio agreed to a \$7.2 million fee last month that will bring to an end the 28-year-old midfielder's unhappy, injury-prone two years in Italy.

Carlos Alberto Parreira, who coached Brazil to its World Cup victory last year, was fired by the Spanish club Valencia after its draw with lowly Albacete.

Parreira said he was now interested in coaching the U.S. national team, a job he said he reluctantly turned down when it was offered last month because he had just agreed to a two-year contract extension with Valencia. The U.S. Soccer Federation's president, Alan Rothenberg, said the USSF would contact Parreira.

## Fiji Joins the Super League

Reuters

**SUVA, Fiji** — Fiji has signed up with Rupert Murdoch's Super League after being promised it will host the breakaway rugby league competition's annual world sevens tournament, the Fiji Rugby League announced Sunday.

Fiji joined Tonga and Western Samoa, whose signing with the News Corp.-backed Super League was announced Saturday, plus New Zealand and Britain.

The FRL said in a statement the Super League would provide \$957,000 in cash and guarantees to underwrite two-thirds of Fiji's operating budget over the next five years. In addition, the league agreed that from 1996 Fiji would host the official world sevens, including all Australasian and European Super League clubs and nations, the statement said. The annual sevens is now hosted by Sydney.

**Rugby World Cup in Brussels**  
**PAPA JOE'S Sportsbar & Grill**  
Rue Archimede 55 - 1040 Brussels  
Tel: 32 2 732 77 77

WATCH OF THE AMERICA'S CUP WINNER,  
TEAM NEW ZEALAND

Omega Seamaster Professional chronograph.  
Self-winding diver chronometer,  
water-resistant to 300 m/1000 ft.  
Swiss made since 1848.

Ω  
**OMEGA**  
The sign of excellence



## LANGUAGE

## Looking for John and Jane Doe

By William Safire

## WASHINGTON

Searching for the perpetrators of the Oklahoma City bombing, the FBI issued warrants for "John Doe No. 1" and "John Doe No. 2." After the quick identification and accusation of Timothy McVeigh, a second John Doe remained at large. Why do we call him that? Why not "Mr. X" or "Suspect Unknown"?

The answer is in the deep recesses of English legal tradition. Under the Magna Carta in 1215, two witnesses were needed for legal action; to protect their identities, substitute names were often placed on documents.

Two of the most often-used names appeared in landlord-tenant disputes: the plaintiff protesting eviction, or "ejectment," was called John Doe and the defendant landlord was listed as Richard Roe.

"The security here spoken of," Blackstone commented in 1768, "...is at present become a mere form; and John Doe and Richard Roe are always returned as the standing pledges for this purpose."

By the 19th century, the legal-form name had become a symbol of the ordinary citizen. It was used in an 1825 book, "The O'Hara Family," which included "Tales, Containing... John Doe." The name traveled to America as the average man, or Everyman; a 1941 Frank Capra film starring Gary Cooper was "Meet John Doe."

The name still appears in this sense as signatory on checks in advertisements.

But a difference exists between "a person unknown" and "the average person." Ordinary guys include Joe Doakes, John Smith, Joe Blow, Joe Zilch, and John Q. Public; when describing

ing a signature, John Henry, and more recently, when wearing an undershirt and a construction helmet, Joe Sixpack.

All these are male names, following the tradition of Everyman, and were once construed as embracing the female, just as mankind did before humankind was insisted upon.

The "average woman" substitutes Jane for John, but we do not yet have an androgynous name for "the average person." (Leslie Doakes doesn't exactly sing.)

So much for the "average" sense: for the "unknown" sense — needed by judges to issue warrants for the arrest of someone to be identified later — we have John Doe, and his female counterpart, Jane Doe. It's easy to see why John, Richard, and Jane were chosen — those have always been among the most common English first names — but why Doe and Roe, which don't cram the phone directories nearly so much as Smith or Jones?

A doe is a female deer; roe, a less-familiar term for deer, is also a name for fish eggs. Venison and fish were and are favorite English foods.

"It could be," Stuart Berg Flexner speculated in his "Lies, Damn Lies and Statistics" in 1982, "that Doe and Roe were what landowners called men who poached deer and fish, and who would be just the kind of men willing to witness legal documents against the landowners and their landed rights."

A nice guess, though that could as easily have led to John Buck and Richard Fish. It's unlikely that the origin is in a real person named John Doe, but the source remains a mystery — which is apt, since the idea was, and is, to disguise an identity.

The Latin noun miles, means "soldier" and led to the terms military and militia. Originally

militia was used for any military force, but by the 1700s, the term started to separate itself from official armies.

The novelist Horace Walpole wrote in a 1759 letter: "I am one of the few men in England who am neither in the army or militia."

General George Washington, in 1776, made clear his preference for "regular" soldiers in a letter to the president of Congress: "To place any dependence upon militia, is, assuredly, resting upon a broken staff."

However, the framers of the Second Amendment to the Constitution wrote in 1791: "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

(That famous sentence, today revered by some and resented by others, is poorly constructed; the commas throw us off. I would amend it to read "Because a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.")

The key modifier is well-regulated; evidently the Founding Fathers were mindful of General Washington's skepticism about militias.

Today's embattled militia members, muttering about the government-media complex, might turn to the humorist Finley Peter Dunne, writing in 1902 as Mr. Dooley, cited in dictionaries for a dialect spelling of militia.

"The newspaper does ivy-thing fr us. It runs th' polis force an' th' banks, commands th' militia, controls th' legislature, baptizes th' young, marries th' foolish, comforts th' afflicted, afflicts th' comfortable, buries th' dead an' roasts them afterward."

The New York Times.

## A Feminist in Pursuit of the Edible

By Molly O'Neill  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As she strolled through Central Park, Alix Kates Shulman, the feminist novelist and social activist, looked like any number of well-seasoned New Yorkers. The acceptance of a certain age seemed to soften the web of concern in the corners of her eyes. Her pace was still purposeful, even though these days Shulman tends to pursue the wild and the edible with the passion she once reserved for tossing off sexual conventions and gender stereotypes.

She kept pointing to and expounding on the park's edible greens. "Dock! Yellow dock!" she cried out. "The leaves can be steamed with garlic, like spinach, but it has a delicious, clinic taste. And it produces millions of little brown, wonderful seeds that I use baking muffins or banana bread."

To hear the voice that has for three decades provided a lyrical narrative of the changing position of women in American society sounding like Euell Gibbons is to worry the fate of feminism. At least initially.

But ambling along in sensible black sneakers, Shulman, 62, tread this troubling notion as carefully as she did the grass around clumps of dandelion greens, patches of purslane and miniature forests of wild chives in the park.

Shulman said that in 1982, feminism was stagnating on the national agenda. Her first novel, "Memoirs of an Ex-Prom Queen" (1972), sounded a clarion call for feminism, but the politics of the 1980s, along with a tepid marriage and an empty nest, she said, "were making me feel irrelevant, on the road to obsolescence."

And so in 1982 she went to the family's vacation shack for six months. Alone on a rocky jut of a Maine island, she tested the mettle of her tightly wrapped city soul against the vicissitudes of nature and embarked on a 10-year odyssey that she describes in "Drinking the Rain," a memoir that Farrar, Straus & Giroux published last month.

Without benefit of electricity or indoor plumbing — to say nothing of a deli — the cause-after-cause, deadline-after-deadline, die-hard feminist eked out meals from the woods and bay, lived by the tides rather than the clock, looking for dinner, she wrote, as well as for "who I am when the tide runs out."

On the island, slogging through slippery seaweed and prodding mud for mussels, snails and clams, she stopped analyzing the world long enough to understand it as she experienced it: a complicated collage whose components are as interdependent as they are paradoxical — male and female, rich and poor, privileged and oppressed, wild and tame, cooked and raw. Dinner is never far from Shulman's conversation.

She is not ashamed to say that she cooks every day.



Alix Kates Shulman: urban weeding.

"It's true that cooking became a symbol of women's oppression, so there's a certain paradox in glorifying it, a certain danger politically," she said. Besides, the cooking she talked about — sweating dandelion greens in garlic over a low, slow flame, chopping wild apples with a Zenlike precision to make chutney; joining land and sea by seasoning steamed clams with minced wild lovage — recalled spiritual practice more than home economy.

On one level, Shulman's book could be read as "The Feminist Goes to Walden Pond." Her retreat to

nature, after all, occurred at a time when ecological concerns were becoming more intertwined with feminism and when reaction to technology was, among the middle class, making nature seem romantic again.

"I used to see how everything is connected through the pervasiveness of the gender system," Shulman said. "After the island, I saw even deeper levels of connection: politics, taste, environment, waste, dinner."

"Drinking the Rain" also echoes books from other leaders of the second wave of feminism. Gloria Steinem's "Revolution Within" and Betty Friedan's "The Fountain of Age" address the personal and political issues of aging.

"I thought I was writing of my own unique experience," said Shulman, who studied history and philosophy as a graduate student. "But when you interact with nature, one of the first things you learn is that no experience is unique, no event is isolated, nothing happens by accident."

Nature, she said, constantly weighs its own paradoxes. And so does she.

For the former full-time advocate, there is a paradox in the fact that she now lives as much of the year as possible in the crude shack in Maine, isolated from politics and ferment.

When the weather makes it impossible to live without heat, she returns to the loft in Chelsea that, for the last decade, she has shared with the high school sweetheart whom she met again after her second marriage dissolved. In New York, she remains active in the pro-choice movement as well as in a number of feminist organizations.

As a modern Persephone, she is at ease shunting between contemplativeness and activism. Still, she said, there are political dangers in writing a book about returning to nature and the return to self, particularly at a time when rightist survivalists are championing nature.

As she strolled through Central Park, Shulman identified the paradoxes of her current world view as nimbly as she catalogued her island larder: Scotch lovage, goosetongue, sea rocket, rose hips, gold-enrod, sheep sorrel, charlock, bay leaves, wild tansy and spinach, a paucity of edible seaweed. She takes a certain philosophical pleasure in the abiding, the renewing, the constantly changing.

Her prickly protectiveness of "the natural," "the environment" and "the old-fashioned" are the only hints that Shulman, the contemplative one at one with the world, might tug at Shulman, the advocate.

"I think of how James Baldwin described the paradoxes of reality," she said, paraphrasing the writer. "One has to hold in mind two ideas that seemed to be in opposition. Accepting life totally without rancor, accepting people as they are, but never, in one's own life accepting reality, and injustices as commonplace."

## WEATHER

## Europe

Today High Low W High Low W

27.00 19.55 26.75 17.50 26.75 17.50

19.55 12.33 19.55 12.33 19.55 12.33

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

## Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Today High Low W High Low W

27.00 19.55 26.75 17.50 26.75 17.50

19.55 12.33 19.55 12.33 19.55 12.33

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55 25.75 19.55

25.75 19.55 25.75 19